B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—B. G. HORNIMAN.

VOL XIV NO. 28 BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1926 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year,

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 4th February at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public Auction at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunitions consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers 22 and 32 bore and other bores, cartridges, sulphur, gunpowder, swords, distress signals, bayonets, rockets, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
24822

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22597.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
6 Mar.	CHINA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK o ..		10,632
27 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA † ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £50,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
8th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
22nd Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
25th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
8th Feb,	NALGORA* ..	China & Japan.
12th „	MASULA* ..	China & Japan.
19th „	JAYPORE* ..	China & Japan.
25th „	MURISTAN* ..	China & Japan.
28th „	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
7th „	ALIPORE* ..	China & Japan.
22nd „	MIRZAPORE* ..	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
11th „	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF. TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926			
3rd Feb,	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.	
3rd „	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.	
5th „	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.	
6th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.	
8th „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.	

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Toyooka Maru ..	J. Tsuji	7094	15 Jan	31 Jan
Liverpool Maru ..	K. Chiba ..	5861	21 „	3 Feb.
Tottori Maru ..	G. Masuda	5973	22 „	5 „
*Tamba Maru ..	J. Fujisawa	5845	29 „	10 „
Muroran Maru ..	Z. Hirai	5374	12 Feb	24 „
xHakata Maru ..	G. Matsushita	5970	16 „	20 „
*Wakasa Maru	K. Teramoto	6070	28 „	14 „
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba ..	5976	7 March	21st „

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
*Borneo Maru ..	T. Motoshige	5,864	29 Jan.	31 Jan.
Sunheath. Portsaid	C. W. Puzey.	6,500	27 „	13 Feb.
Maru ..	....	5,859	27 „	20 „
Hamburg Maru ..	K. Orihara	5,220	12 Feb.	22 „
* Sumatra Maru ..	I. Kawasaki	5,863	23 „	25 „
Heimei Maru ..	....	4,364	25 „	10 Mar.
Altai Maru.	Y. Saito	7,772	27 „	9 „

* Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.

The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying ever the question "How to provide my family after my death" is "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-da with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more Very attractive plans. Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to:—

DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.

Head Office,
55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TOUCH STONE.

TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE

Choose a life office which:—

1. Has stood the test of time.
2. Is popular and easily accessible.
3. Has the reputation for prompt settlement of claims.
4. Is liberal and sympathetic.
5. Has declared the highest bonus for its age.
6. Has the best mortality experience at its back.
7. Has a large silent reserve.
8. Has its Head Office at your Doors.
9. Has its policies free from all vexatious conditions.
10. Has moderate rates of premia compatible with safety.

"BHARAT"

one will answer to the above requirements. Please communicate with

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office, Lahore.
Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Chief Agents, Karwar.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.

Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F60,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve Funds	F43,196,861	£3,599,738

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.

HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Medan	Djocja	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.

BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN:—Kobe.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and Interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

T. P HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD BOMBAY NO. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA, Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Roof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1897)

BONUS DOUBLED

INTERIM BONUS OF
Rs. 10 Per Annum Per Rs. 1000 Assured
ON WITH PROFIT POLICIES
BECOMING CLAIMS IN 1926.

Head Office: 214, Hornby Road, Bombay. ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co. *Managers*

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—YOUTHS to learn Typewriting FREE. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
A R2544

WANTED—One WEAVING and one SPINNING MASTER for Sir Hukamchand & Dalmia Mills, Ltd., Akola, Berar. Only capable and experienced hands need apply. Write to the SECRETARY.
A 24972

WANTED—20 CANVASSERS, experienced in Washing Co. Pay Rs. 45 to 50 plus 5 per cent. Commission. Rs. 50 as security is essential. Apply GAMA, Hotel Lusitanian, Dhobitalao.
A R2587

WANTED—A trained M.A. or B.A., experienced and strong in English for Head Master's Post. Pay Rupees 100 to 150. Apply with testimonials to CHAIRMAN, S. B. Gokak Municipality.
A 24969

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE TEACHER for Mandvi High School. Apply sharp, stating pay and with testimonials, to The HONORARY SECRETARY, Mandvi Education Society, Mandvi District, SURAT.
A R2595.

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGER for Cotton Piece-goods, Mill-stores and yarn departments. Knowledge of accounts essential. Only those having previous experience and willing to go abroad need. Apply Box No. 1215 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R2596

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

WANTED TO SELL—14 UNIVERSAL WINDING MACHINES of 20 Spindles each, very little used and as good as new, reasonable offer invited. Write to the ASARWA MILLS, Ahmedabad.
N 24971

PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT and BOARD of TRADE EXAMINATIONS—Tuition for these examinations given by British Experts, at moderate cost, to candidates eligible therefor, no matter where they reside. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P 24391

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constupation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy, Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE—12" x 10" Veightlander 6'3 Lens with Thornton Pickard Shutter in New Condition Rs. 175 or offer. 16" x 11" Albion Hand Press, full order Rs. 150 or offer. Frank T. Cooper, 4, Military Square, Fort.
K R2590

PHOTOGRAPHY

T. BIRJI PHOTO STUDIO, 192, Hornby Road, above Taraporevala, Bookseller, Bombay, Bromide ¼ doz. Locket size Re. 1, Passport Re. 1-4, Quarter (4¼ by 3¼) Re. 1/8, Cabinet (6½ by 4½) Rs. 3, full (8½ by 6½) Rs. 5, Post Card one doz. Rs. 4. Outdoor Photos taken in any part of Bombay from Colaba to Virar, Bori Bunder to Kalyan, without any extra charges. Enlargement completed 15 by 12 Rs. 5, 23 by 17 Rs. 7, Studio open daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., including Sunday and Holidays.
Ph

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.
The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

VOTING AT THE BY-ELECTION IN THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Government have appointed TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1926, as the day for taking the poll in the University Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. M. R. Jayakar. The hours of voting are 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

2. There is only one polling station for electors whose names are registered in the electoral roll of the constituency in respect of the City of Bombay, viz., the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Convocation Hall of the University. Persons whose names are so registered may attend at the said polling station for the purpose of recording their votes on the day and between the hours mentioned above.

3. No voting paper will be issued at the above polling station to a person whose name is not registered in the University electoral roll for the City of Bombay in force on the day of election.

4. The following is a list of candidates nominated to fill the vacancy referred to above:—

(1) Dr. Gopal Vinayak Deshmukh.
(2) Dr. Raghunath Purushottam Paranjpye.

5. A copy of the University electoral roll in force at present is open for public inspection at the University.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar and Returning Officer.
Bombay, 25th January, 1926.
C24910

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the CHIEF OFFICER of the District Local Board, Broach, which is permanently vacant on a salary, commencing from Rs. 250 rising by annual increment of Rs. 20 to Rs. 350 with permanent travelling allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem. Those who are working as Mamlatdars or who have qualified themselves for the post of Mamlat or who have passed one of the degree examinations of the Bombay University should apply to the President, District Local Board Broach, stating their age, nationality, educational qualifications and experience in the Local Board matters within two months from the date of this notice. The appointment shall be made in the first instance on probation for one year. Any attempt on the part of the intending candidates for canvassing votes for the post would be considered as disqualification.

(Sd.) BHA'SAHEB.
President, D. L. Board, Broach.
District Local Board Office, Broach,
25th January, 1926.
C24941

GANGES ROPE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE AGENCY for these ropes is held as from 1st February, 1926, by the undersigned.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Bombay.
24963

PARCEL TRAFFIC TO AND FROM BOMBAY BY THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

OWING to the remodelling of Victoria Terminus, on and from the 7th February, 1926, the G. I. P. Railway will open a new parcels depot at Wadi Bunder and will close their main inwards parcels office at Victoria Terminus.

INWARD PARCELS.—The following parcels only will be delivered in future at Victoria Terminus, delivery being effected from an office in the Victoria Terminus Annexe, which is opposite to the General Post Office and adjacent to the main entrance to St. George's Hospital:—

(1) All silver, treasure, insured parcels, ammunition and firearms.
(2) Government dak from Poona and Mahableshwar.
(3) Newspapers.
(4) Fruit from Wathar, Panchgani, Mahableshwar, and from stations on foreign railways via Delhi.
(5) Betel leaves from Howrah and fruit from stations on the B. N. Railway via Nagpur, and from stations on E. I. Railway via Naini, and locally from Nagpur.
(6) Vegetables from Agra, Rajakimandi and Lucknow.
(7) Flowers from Malavli, Kirkee and Poona.
(8) Milk from Kirkee and Khandwa.

All other parcels traffic hitherto delivered at Victoria Terminus will be delivered at the new Wadi Bunder Depot direct to the public or through the Parcel Delivery Contractor.

OUTWARD PARCELS.—The new parcel depot in Wadi Bunder will be the main parcel office of the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay and will be open for the booking as well as for the delivery of parcels. Parcels will also continue to be accepted for booking at Victoria Terminus at a new office near the present third class booking office on the west side of the Terminus. This office will be known as the G. I. P. Railway Market-end parcel office, and arrangements have been made for transferring parcels booked at this office, by motor lorries to the Wadi Bunder Depot for despatch to destination by the parcel express trains.

The G. I. P. Railway will accept for booking and despatch from Victoria Terminus all silver, treasure and insured parcels, also firearms and ammunition at the parcel office, situated in the Victoria Terminus Annexe. This office will also accept for despatch by passenger train all newspapers booked on ledger account, but all other newspaper and perishable traffic will only be accepted for booking at the market end parcel office at Victoria Terminus. This traffic will be despatched to destination by mail and passenger trains as hitherto.

Changes are also necessitated at Masjid station on account of the electrification of the main line to Kalyan, and on the opening of Wadi Bunder parcel office all parcel traffic now delivered at Masjid will be delivered at Wadi Bunder. The booking of parcels at Masjid will continue, with the exception of empty fowl baskets, which will only be accepted and booked at Wadi Bunder. Arrangements have been made to convey all parcels booked at Masjid to Wadi Bunder by motor lorries for onward despatch by the Parcel Express trains.

There will be no change in the booking of parcels at the G. I. P. Railway City Booking Office at Pydhownie, but such parcels as are booked at this Office will be carried to Wadi Bunder for onward despatch, instead of from Victoria Terminus as hitherto.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Rly.
Bombay, 4-1-1926.
C24776

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
BOMBAY

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company has been removed from The Badham Pile Building to the Jehangir Wadia Building (next to the Central Bank of India, Ltd.) Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, as from 1st February, 1926.
24973

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Brokers Association, Ltd., will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th February, 1926, at 12 o'clock noon (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Association, situated at the Marwari Bazar, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive, consider and adopt the accounts and the Balance Sheet, the Reports of the Committee and the Auditors for the Samvat Year 1981 ended Aso Vad 30th (17th October, 1925).
(2) To adopt the resolutions passed by the Managing Committee before this date as bye-laws, with additions and ommissions.
(3) To consider the financial position of our Association and to take necessary steps to meet with expenses there to.
(4) To elect members for the Committee and appoint Auditors for the Samvat Year 1982 (1925-26).
(5) To fix the additional number of members to be taken during the Samvat Year 1982 (1925-26).

CHUNILAL B. MEHTA,
DULERAI V. DESAI,
Hon. Secretaries.
R2591

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon (S. T.) on MONDAY, February 8th 1926 for the depositing of murum rabit and clean debris in the Reclamation area near Churchgate Station. No tender forms are being issued but the tender, which should be by letter, should clearly state the quantity of material offered by the Individual or firm making the tender and the rate.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any of the tenders.

H. A. ELGEE,
Chief Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation.
Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, 1st February, 1926.
C24968

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 561 of 1924.

DHUNJIBHOY DORABJI POWALLA ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
ABDUR REHMAN HAJI YACOOB ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 3rd day of December, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRST:—All that piece of Fazandari land with the buildings and structures thereon, situate at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 100 square yards or thereabouts and bearing along with other land New Survey No. 1 and Municipal G Ward No. 5146, Street No. 474 and bounded, on or towards the East by Lady Jamsetji Road, on or towards the West by a public passage and beyond that the oart now or formerly of Mahomedally Rogay, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the South by the property of Ebrahim Chandabhoy.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Fazandari land with the buildings and structures thereon situate at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 105 square yards or thereabouts and bearing along with other land New Survey No. 1 and Municipal G Ward No. 5147, Street No. 475 and bounded, on or towards the East by the Lady Jamsetji Road, on or towards the West by a public passage and beyond that the oart now or formerly of Mahomedally Rogay, on or towards the North by the said Lady Jamsetji Road and on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore first described.

NOTE:—The said two pieces of land are contiguous and now form one piece of land with buildings thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1926.

H. H. WADIA
Commissioner.
C24967

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company has been removed from Badham Pile Building to JEHANGIR WADIA BUILDING, (next to Central Bank of India, Ltd.,) Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, as from 1st February, 1926.
R2597

CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

Suit No. 15645 of 1925.

DAMODER HUNSRAJ,—a firm, carrying on business at 63, Ezra Street, Calcutta.

Versus.

DAMODER VISHANJEE, lately carrying on business under the name and style of Damoder Vishanjee at Nanded, at present residing at 97, Holy Chakla, 5th Floor, Fort, Bombay, C/o. Hunsrai Gobordhonedas. Next date of hearing, 16th February 1926, before the Registrar, for Rs. 463.

By Order,
H. S. MORE,
Deputy Registrar.
C24970

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3618 of 1924.

KHUMA KHUSHAL and Others ..... Plaintiffs.
versus
DAVID JUDAH ASKENAZIE and Another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 24th day of August, 1925, the following moveable property now lying at 9, Bell Lane, within the Fort, Bombay, will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court house on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

One Double Crown Size Litho Machine (Furnial Make).
One Double Size Crown Litho Machine (Furnial Make).
One Demy size Litho Press.
One Copper Plate Machine (Furnial make).
One Dyname (Cromptone) 2½ H.P.
Litho Stones, Small and Large (150 Small and Large).
One Royal Size Printing Machine (Furnial Make).
One Demy size Printing Machine.
One Royal Size Press
One Traddle 9" by 13.
One Cutting Machine.
One Perforating Machine.
One Ruling Machine.
Types Blocks and Plates, etc.
One Warnishing Machine.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made at the Office of the Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PARALKAR PATEL & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1926.

(Sd.) H. A. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C24961

NO HOUSE OR IN JOURNEY SHOULD BE WITHOUT A BOTTLE OF
BATLIWALLA Ague Mixture Re. 1. Ague Pills Re. 1.
To prevent Malaria, Influenza, Hay, Jungle fevers & Kala-azar etc.
Other Preparations:—
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for Itches and Ringworm Prices As. 6 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S DIARRHOEA MIXTURE for Cholera and Diarrhoea. Price As. 13 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC SYRUP, eases cough, dries up phlegm, relieves the chest, diminishes night sweats and gives a soothening feeling, Price As. 13 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S BALM. (Cure-all) for headaches and any sort of pains for skin itches and diseases, Price As. 12 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S QUININE TABLETS two grs. Price Rs. 1/12 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER, Price As. 6 per bottle.
Dr, H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Company, Ld.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
SHAPOORJI H. L. BATLIWALLA, Managing Director.
P. O. Cadell Road, Bombay, No. 14.
Tel. Address.—"Cawashapur" Bombay.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DHABOO STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ferreira Vallabhdas Kamdar and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Abdulhousein Currimbhoy Damarwalla for self and as administrator of the estate of late Mr. Mahomedally Currimbhoy Damarwalla, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 5th February, 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dhaboo Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 142 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4983, New No. 11192, Old Survey No. 1445, New Survey No. 4598, Cadestral Survey No. 3606, Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6863 and Street No. 69 to 73 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the Dhaboo Street aforesaid on or towards the North by the property of Noorbhai Abdabhoy and on or towards the South by the property of Lookmanji Poonawalja and which said premises are now occupied by the Vendor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Ferreira Vallabhdas Kamdar and Co., Solicitors, at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.
180, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF BLEACHED AND GREY COTTON YARN OF DIFFERENT COUNTS.

By order of Messrs. Ormerods (India) Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), near Mr. Chaturbhuj Bhowanidas Shop, (Hanuman Temple), Pydhownie, Tamba Kanta, on account and risk of Mr. Sakalchand Khimchand, of Tamba Kanta, Pydhownie:—

Indent Nos. 98, 99, Invoice Nos. 6/247, 6/250 (4 bales 2/40S—and 2 bales 2/42S) equal to 6 bales bleached cotton yarn B. I. T. usual twist Two Elephant Ticket 30 bundles of 10 lbs. each.

Indent No. 169 Invoice No. 8/304 equal to 3 bales each 200 lbs. 60S Mule twist Black Cock (5 lbs. bundles).

Indent No. 259 Invoice Nos. 7/90, 7/95, 10 bales—2/30S American Grey Yarn B.I.T. usual twist Two Elephant Ticket (30 bundles of 10 lbs. each).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

FURNITURE SALE AT DADAR MAIN ROAD.

On SUNDAY, the 14th February, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Chagla Villa", Dadar Main Road (two minutes' walk from Dadar Station), where the kits has been brought for sale, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, dining table and chairs, large and small sideboards and dinner wagons, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield suites, suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, flower pots, one sweet tone cottage piano, one masters' voice gramophone, one ¾ size slate billiard table, billiard benches, cues, roll top writing table revolving office chairs, glass door show and silver cases, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, teak and blackwood wardrobes, electric lamps and fans, hat stands, wall clocks, iron safe typewriter, one Doughlas motor cycle with side car, one Brisco 4 seater 4 cylinder motor car, single and double meatsafes, utensils, etc., etc. The property of a European gentleman. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
AT 9-30 p m.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY
MATINEE AT 6 P. M.

THE ARTISTIC EVENT OF THE SEASON.

A STROK PRESENTS

RUTH ST. DENIS
RUTH ST. DENIS
TED SHAWN
AND THE
DENISHAWN DANCERS

Doris Humphrey	Ara Martin
Anne Douglas	Mary Howry
Jeordie Graham	Grace Borroughs
Ernestine Day	Pearl Wheeler.
Pauline Lawrence	Charles Weidman.
Edith James	George Steares.
Jane Sherman	P. St. Denis

MUSIC.

Clifford Vaughan	(Conductor)	Piano
Antepolsky		Violin
Prichodko		Cello
Verchovsky		Flute

PROGRAMME No. 2,
TUESDAY 2nd Feb. to THURSDAY, 4th Feb., at 9-30 p.m.

FIRST WEEK-DAY MATINEE.
WEDNESDAY, 3rd February at 6 p.m.

PROGRAMME NO. 3.
FRIDAY, Feb. 5th to MONDAY, Feb. 8th

PRICES: (including tax).
BOXES: Rs. 34, Sofas Rs. 24, Stalls 7, Dress Circle 5-12, Family Circle 5, Pit Stalls 3-6, and Gallery Rs. 1-2.

Booking at Messrs. S. ROSE & CO. LTD., up to 5-30 p.m. From 7 p.m. at Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY
6-15 and 9-45 P. M.
6-15 and 9-45 P. M.
6-15 and 9-45 P. M.

The picture that has staggered humanity! The Grandest combination of spectacle! Romance, Drama, Comedy and Tragedy, the world has ever seen!
The Film that made D. W. Griffith famous:

THE BIRTH OF A NATION
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
THE BIRTH OF A NATION

Played by a Cast of 18,000 besides 20 of the foremost Stars of the Screen!
12 months in the Making!
Cost One Million Dollars!
5,000 distinct and individual scenes!
Invention of a New Art for the Film producers, to follow!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

TO-MORROW NO CINEMA.

"GLEAM O'DAWN"
"GLEAM O'DAWN"
"GLEAM O'DAWN"
A PAGE TORN FROM LIFE
featuring
JOHN GILBERT
A Drama that deals directly with one of the Vital Problems of Life.
MADAN'S WEEKLY REVIEW.
The Latest News in Pictures.
HOLLYWOOD KID
A Comedy Sensation in Two Reels.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD., present:
MARION DAVIES
In a Cosmopolitan Production:
WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER

"Brother . . . . my actions do not warrant the name you gave me.
This is the man I love! For him I have risked all—my rank, my honour, and the good name of the House of Tudor!

AMUSEMENTS

COLUMBIA PICTURES presents
ONE GLORIOUS NIGHT
featuring
Elaine Hammerstein
supported by AL ROSCOE

An absorbing story of a woman's search for happiness with
ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN
in the stellar role
Pathe Super Gazette
Packed with the latest news.
'UNCOVERED WAGON'
An Amusing Comedy
TIME :— 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Commencing from 30th January, 1926.
SARASWATI FILM COMPANY'S
SOCIAL PICTURE
SOCIAL PIRATES
OR
The Night Side of Bombay
A fine Pathetic Story.
Featuring:—MISS FATMA
and
Mr. MOHAN LALAJEE
Time and Rates as Usual.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents This Week
LUXMI PICTURES PRODUCTION
A story of Love & Comedy.
MADHAV KAMKUNDLA

ALL-INDIA IQTIDAR HOCKEY TOURNAMENT,

BHOPAL

THE above HOCKEY TOURNAMENT is held annually under the kind patronage of NAWAB IFTEKHAR-UL-MULK COL. MOHD. HAMIDULLAH KHAN BAHADUR, C.S.I., C.V.O., A.D.C. for the last ten years with marvellous success. The Tournament is held this year in connection with the Bhopal Exhibition, which commences on the 11th February, 1926.

The last date of entry is 5th February, 1926, the entry fee being Rs. 15 only per team.

Rules and further information may be had from

SALAMUDDIN KHAN,
B.A., LL.B.
Chief Justice, Bhopal.

24974

AMUSEMENTS

ONLY ONCE IN BOMBAY.
GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT
BY
Miss NILAMMA
FAMOUS SONGSTRESS
OF
MYSORE STATE
Public Should not miss the chance of hearing this Songstress.
EXCELLENT SINGING
At GAIETY THEATRE, Bori Bunder
on WEDNESDAY, 3rd February 1926 at 9 P. M.
RATES : Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, & As. 8.
BOOK SEATS EARLY AT THE THEATRE.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 1.

Sarvistan, Rainey, Hongkong.
Canton, Anderson, Oslo.
Registan, Waker, Marmagoa.
Jalapa, Neal, New York.
Jalarashmi, Pritchett, Rangoon.
Genoa, Lavaguino, Genoa.
Golconda, Hancock, London.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 2.

Clan Alpine, Lennox, Calicut.
Pei Ho, Oagusta, China.
Badarpur, Younger, Rangoon.
Gandara, Keyness, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Feb. 1.

Steamer Canton for Rangoon.
Steamer Jalarashmi, Rangoon.
Steamer Jeypore for China.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, February 1.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Ranpura, 9268, London, 13/2, M M and Co.
5 Ridderkerk, 3174, K'chi, 5/2, E D Sassoon.
6 Elysia 4211, Liverpool, 5/2, Graham Trdg Co.
7 Gharinda, 3212, Karachi, 28/1, M M and Co.
9 Masula, 4454, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
10 Tottori Maru, 3700 Japan 5/2 N Y Kaisha.
16 Canton, 4501, Goth., 6/2, L Edwards.
Jetty Cracovia 4566 Trieste 1/2 L Triestino.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Jalapa, 4336, Cal., 5/2, Vol. Bros.
4 Varela, 1932, Basreh, 29/1, M M & Co.
5 Registan, 2615, Bar., 5/2, Grahams.
6 Gange, 1933, Genoa, 1/2, L. Triestino.
7 L'pool Maru, 4259, 31/1, N Y Kaisha.
8 Garada 3190 Cal. 28/1 M M & Co.
10 & 11 Gairsoppa, 3229, NF, NF, M. M. and Co.
12 & 13 Cl. Alpine, 3425, M Coast, 29/1, J F and Co.
12 & 13 Jalarashmi, 2681, N.F., N.F., S S N Co.
15 Baroda, 1899, P Gulf, 3/2, M M & Co.
16 Padma 298 M. Coast 30/1 Bombay Steam Navigation Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Nigaristan 3752 Avanmouth 2/2 Graham Trading & Co., Ltd.
R Lachmere, 2370, N.F., 25/1, Grahams Trading.
C & R Dogra, 3281 Burma N.F. T M & Co.
D & E Jalapajaka, 2630, N.F., 26/1, Scindia S N Co Ltd.
F Alani 2157, R S Ports 25/1, T M & Co.
G Ahmedi, 1331, P Gulf, 30/1, S Hassum and Co.
K Dara, 3087, NF, NF, T M and Co.
3 City of Brisbane 4527 Karachi 4/2 K N & Co.
9 Sunheath 3895 N.F. N.F., Graham Trading Co.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 1.

S S Elysia for New York:—33 bales goat skins, Briskey Co.
For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co.
For Philadelphia:—120 casks goat skins, Briskey Co.
For Alexandria:—150 bales grey cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co Ltd.
For Piraeus:—5 bales cotton grey yarn, 20 bales cotton grey piece-goods, The Svadeshi Mills Co Ltd.
For Smyrna:—5 bales cotton grey piece-goods, 15 bales cotton grey yarn, The Svadeshi Mills Co Ltd.
For Liverpool:—17 bales wool, R Ajimohomed; 116 bales wool, A Salemohomed and Co; 15 bales wool, K Esmail; 4000 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co; 10 bales cotton grey yarn, The Svadeshi Mills Co Ltd.; 68 bales wool, R Peerchand; 37 bales wool, D Koondanmall; 64 bales wool, R Soni; 1700 cwts myrabollams, 200 bales cotton, F S Campbell and Co Ltd; 225 bales cotton ty, V A Save; 45 bales wool, U Hasham.
For Marseilles:—1000 cwts castor seed, 500 cwts kardi seed, Ralli Bros; 4000 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 200 cwts gum Arabic, 96 cwts A kernal, E Virjee and Co.
For Constantinople:—562 cwts groundnuts, H Jethanand.

S S Persia for Trieste:—6 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 175 cwts gum olibanum, Y Moosabhoy; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 66 bales cotton, A Damodar.
For Venice:—500 cwts groundnuts, V Bhasker.
For Jaffa:—3 bales cotton grey yarn, H Jethanand.

S S Registan for Barcelona:—110 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Export.
For Antwerp:—58 bales hemp, G Mawjee; 50 bales hemp, V Govindjee.

S S Gange for Genoa:—110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co Ltd; 2000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Ridderkerk for Amsterdam:—210 Nos empty drums, Holland-Bombay T Co Ltd.
For Hamburg:—23 bales cotton, K Pirojshaw, 55 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Export.
For Rotterdam:—2799 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.
For Ghent:—55 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Antwerp:—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Argenfels for Hamburg:—1000 cwts linseed, 8999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 20 cwts bees wax, Tamboli and Co; 135 Nos empty iron barrels, 65 Nos empty casks, M E M Jaffer and Co; 55 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co.
For Antwerp:—156 cwts gum kadaya, Tamboli and Co; 175 bales hemp, A E Tanjee and Co; 55 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co.

S S Ranpura for London:—790 cwts black pepper, E Virjee and Co; 42 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co.
For Marseilles:—200 cwts gum Arabic, 96 cwts A kernels, E Virjee and Co; 1000 cwts linseed, 1000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Nagaristan for Dunkirk:—440 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.
For Kobe:—300 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 200 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.
For Hongkong:—40 bales cotton twist, Currimbhoy and Co Ltd.
For Yokohama:—300 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

S S Nalgora for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tottori Maru for Kobe:—124 cwts gum tragacanth, H Md. Alji Shirzi; 200 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 1500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 2200 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd.
For Hongkong:—50 cwts gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co.
For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.
For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Moji:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.
For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Masala for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.
For Osaka:—1500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Poi-ho for Haiphong:—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 1.

S S City of Poona from Liverpool, Agents K Nixon and Co:—56 cases biscuits, 18 cases ink, 20 cases stout, 64 cases window glass, 50 cases scrape and plate glass, 13 cases oil cloth, 71 cases art silk and cotton piece-goods, 548 cases woollen and cotton piece-goods, 379 bales woollen and cotton piece-goods, 99 bales paper, 22 bales 23 coils cotton rope, 29 bales cotton feats, 15 bales canvas, 116 bales 265 cases woollen and cottons, 50 bales cotton domestics, 14 cases art silk yarn, 275 cases condensed milk, 50 cases bath bricks, 22 cases cotton goods, 50 cases lime juice, 47 cases cycles and parts and frames and accessories, 971 cases 17 bundles 2880 boxes toilet and common soap, 11 boxes 20 bales auto tyres and tubes, 18 boxes motor cars, 55 crates E'ware jars, 10 cases files, 54 cases finished leather, 3432 bundles galvanised C sheets, 1914 bundles steel hoops, 157 bundles cycle rims, 498 bundles steel sheets, 50 bundles 18 pieces steel plates, 985 pieces 84 bundles steel bars, 250 bundles steel sheets, 26 bundles steel, 100 bundles yellow metal sheets, 110 loose springs, 50 pieces steel tees, 139 pieces W I pulleys, 21 pieces 24 cases 50 bundles looms and parts, 13 bundles leather boards, 110 pieces stoneware pipes, 110 bags sulphate of aluminum, 500 bags bicarbonate of soda, 1500 bags soda ash, 98 bags bottles, 20 bags steel rivets, 55 bales 50 cases cotton yarn, 24 cases apothecaries ware, 25 cases galvanised ridging, 151 cases 10 kegs colour, 2498 kegs 90 drums paint, 103 drums oil, 14 drums silicate of soda, 10 drums varnish, 150 cases candles, 1 case lubricators, 2 barrels lubricating essence, 1352 casks China clay, 21 casks hammers and hammers heads, 100 kegs borax, 71 sk cases 74 casks 203 crates tiles, 80 pigs solder, 70 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 33 cases cable, 16 cases ginning sundries, 13 cases pumps, 47 loose steel booms, 28 pieces rubber tyres, 199 loose pans and traps, 150 rolls roofing felt, 73 casks hard pitch, 34 cases medicine and chemicals, 24 crates E'ware, 8 cases tin boxes, 16 cases sauce, 50 kegs sulphate of copper, 18 cases 10 casks steel tips, 16 cases cheese.

From Port Said:—66 bales corks, 56 cases mineral water, 189 bundles copper bars, 1 case silk lace.

S S Dogra from Rangoon, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd:—33661 bags rice, 238 bags wheat, 30 drums emulsified rood dressing, 126 pieces teak sleepers.

From Tuticorin:—63 bundles old empty gunnies, 171 bundles empty gunnies or H cloth, 31 cases tea dust, 199 cases tea, 50 bales senna leaves, 21 bales cotton yarn.

From Alleppy:—3646 bags copra, 133 bags pepper, 21 bags ginger, 8 bundles coir mats, 12 rolls coir matting.

From Cochin:—850 cases cocoanuts oil, 72 bags black pepper, 158 bags 258 bobbins dry ginger, 14 bundles coir mats, 17 barrels soap, 24 crates wood boxes.

From Calicut:—300 bags cocoanuts, 60 bags tamarind, 402 jottas coir rope, 164 jottas coir yarn, 726 baskets dry ginger.

From Cannanore:—40 bags pepper, 773 bags cocoanuts.

BOMBAY BABY WEEK.

Bombay Baby Week, which opens on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, will be even more interesting than the two previous "weeks." Good progress has been made with the organisation of the Exhibition and it is now possible to give some particulars of the many stalls and exhibits. The incorporation of National Health with Baby Week has widened the scope of the Exhibition and has enabled several interesting sections to be added. The Infant Welfare Society will again provide a comprehensive exhibit covering the many activities of the Society in the direction of "saving the baby."

Besides the Exhibition itself there will be a Cinema Show which very happily combines dramatic interest with visual instruction. The scenario for the film has been written by Mr. P. J. Marzban, the author of many books and several film plays who, taking the life story of a Hindu girl, married at an early age to an old man, as a central theme, has cleverly incorporated into the film a number of scenes and incidents illustrative, not only of the evil effects of early marriage and other social customs but of infant welfare work and the care of children. The cinema show, as well as the Exhibition itself, will be open to the public free of charge except on the first day at Girgaon, when two annas will be charged as entrance fee. The Exhibition will be open at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, from the 9th instant to the 12th and at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, from the 14th instant to the 17th instant.

WANTED A BRIDGE.

To "THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—Even the essential requirements of the Island of Dharavi have been totally neglected by the Authorities concerned although petitions have been off and on submitted to Government.

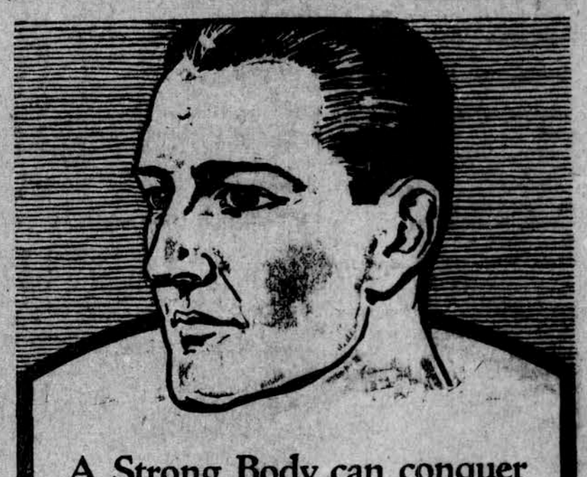
The greatest grievance is the lack of any adequate means of communication between the Island of Dharavi and Salsette. This Island, having a population of over 12,000 is approachable by ferry boats over the creeks or by small fordable creeks. But at times ferries do not run and the creeks are not fordable. The construction of a bridge over the Ambhavni Creek is an absolute necessity to facilitate communication. If the bridge is built by Government, the people are willing to pay toll demanded by Government, and there is no doubt that the capital outlay could be recovered in a few years.

Apart from the financial point of view, it is incumbent on Government to cater for and allay the great hardships resulting from the lack of proper communications. During the monsoon the boats do not make their usual trips and passengers experience many hardships and delays owing to the fact that in order to get to the boats at ebb tide they have either to wade through deep mud or wait long for the tide, which scarcely any one can afford to do. Several drowning fatalities have occurred in this Creek on many occasions, and it is a pity that Government have not yet viewed this matter favourably.

In reply to my letter addressed to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on this subject, I am informed by the P. W. D. that the road from Gorai to Borivli railway station is purely a local one without any pretentions to provincial importance and Government do not therefore consider that the full cost (about Rs. 1,38,000 of the proposed causeway should be met from Provincial Funds. Mr. E. W. Duggan, under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P. W. D., says the proper course would be for the Local Board to finance the Scheme, Government only subsiding it, if need be and justifiable with a grant-in-aid. The District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, was approached in this matter, but no notice is taken what soever though the Board is empowered to expend the funds at their disposal on construction of roads, bridges, water supply and so forth. The Board has sufficient funds yet it seems to ignore this vital matter altogether.

I am, therefore, in the interests of the suffering people to request through your esteemed paper the President, of the District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District to consider this question in the light of what is said above. The leading citizens of the Dharavi Island are very shortly going to submit a petition to Government on the above subject and I hope that gentlemen like Messrs. Joseph Baptista, Dominic Fereira, Thomas Ferreira, and others hailing from the Island will approach the Government for the common good of the people.—Yours, etc.

PAUL PEREIRA.



A Strong Body can conquer Tuberculosis

"An important feature in the treatment of tuberculosis would be a diet with an excessive calcium content"

writes Dr. Ph. B. Matz in the "American Review of Tuberculosis." The first step taken by the doctor in fighting Tuberculosis is to strengthen the body. Modern medical science has proved that there is nothing to excel calcium for building up and strengthening the millions of body-cells. Therefore, take Kalzana tablets. They contain calcium in a special chemical combination, through which the calcium is taken up by the body-cells. And a body consisting of healthy cells is a healthy body.

Moreover, after the body-cells have been properly strengthened and saturated with calcium, the surplus calcium is deposited in and around the tubercle colonies in the lungs. By this process the bacilli are caged in, and made quite harmless.

You will notice the strengthening influence of Kalzana after a few days, by the lessening of nightsweats.

Take the first step towards health. Help your body in its fight against tuberculosis, provide it with the necessary calcium, by using

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD.

Your doctor heals—Kalzana strengthens.

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.
Sold at all Chemists and Stores.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Bombay, Feb. 1.

A rise of 7 to 4 points in old crop and 3 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported yesterday. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 2 points up. The market was featureless.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 30th ultimo as under:—

"No new feature. Market well sustained."

In accordance with a small rise in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 353/- i.e. about a rupee higher than Saturday's closing rate for F. G. Broach. On selling by shroffs the values eased to Rs. 352½. At about this level prominent Bazar Shroffs were buyers and the market improved to Rs. 354/- but again receded to Rs. 352½ on selling by Commission and Japanese Houses. The market closed steady at Rs. 354½ on buying by Shroffs and general buying. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 354½, declined to Rs. 352 1/4 and closed at Rs. 353/-. Shroffs and Commission Houses were moderate buyers whilst Japanese Houses were sellers.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 335/- and going down by half a rupee improved to Rs. 335½ on Commission Houses buying. On Offices selling the prices gave way to Rs. 334/- and the market closed steady at Rs. 335½. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 331/- and after sharp fluctuations closed steady at Rs. 333/-. Commission Houses were moderate buyers.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday. There was a moderate demand for high class grades whilst low grade rain damaged cotton was difficult to sell.

The Home markets continue to show practically no change and until some new factor develops it is hardly likely that any sharp fluctuation in prices will be witnessed.

The local market also rules quiet but steady and although with the completion of the January commitments the ready demand has now fallen off, we expect that before very long we shall again see a gradually rising tendency.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS—6 P.M.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

Fully Good Broach April-May	353
Fully Good Bengal March	279
Fully Good Bengal May	281
Fine Oomra March	334
Fine Oomra May	332

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

M. G. Bengal, Fine 295, F. Good 283, Good 273.

M. G. S. Punjab, Fine 288, F. Good 278, Good 268.

M. G. Oomra No. 3, Superfine 363, Fine 353, F. Good 339.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 1, Superfine 388, Fine 378, F. Good 364.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 2, Superfine 378, Fine 368, F. Good 354.

M. G. Khandesh, Superfine 336, Fine 326, F. Good 316.

M. G. Mathia, Fine 286, F. Good 271, Good 261.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

Fully Good Broach April-May	354
Fully Good Bengal March	281
Fully Good Bengal May	283
Fine Oomra March	335
Fine Oomra May	332

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

	Ready	New. March.
Bengal Superfine M G	305	.....
Bengal Fine M G	290/92	292
Bengal F G M G	280/85	282
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	288	288
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	277	.....
Punjab-Americans M G	390	.....
Wardha-Hingl. Fine M.G.	350/75	360
Nagpur Fine M.G.	350/75	360
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/35	348
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	335/65	350
Aryi Fine M.G.	335/65	302
Amraoti Fine M.G.	315/35	340
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	310/45	340
Mulkapur Fine M G	300/20	325
Khandesh Fine M G	300/20	320
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	370/375	370
Broach Fully Good M.G.	360/65	.....
Muthia Fine M G	290	.....
Muthia F G M G	275	.....
Dharwar S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	345/55	.....
Westerns M G	290/310	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	340/50	.....
Cambodia M.G.	400/10	.....

"A PAN-ARAB RISING"

The *Krasnaya Zvezda*, the official organ of the Soviet Army, publishes an article by Abdel Krim, says, a Reuter Helsingfors message, in which the Riff leader contends that "capitalist" Europe is pursuing a Colonial policy that will eventually bring about Europe's ruin. The present campaign in Morocco will, he declares, soon develop into a pan-Arab rising all over Africa, whence in due course all Europeans will be driven out.

BRUEL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMB ... 2

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	1,783	2,01,495	1,11,639
Central India ..	3,004	2,02,100	82,524
Barsi and Nagar ..	2,284	1,14.273	82,386
Hyderabad-Gaorani	523	39,964	41,838
Berar	1,791	2,36,023	2,48,913
Central Provinces ..	2.315	1.23,545	1,39.696
Total Oomras ..	11,700	9,17,400	7,06,996
Dholera	839	1,08.134	52,755
N.W. Provinces ..	203	1,18,894	1,03,734
Rajputana	713	51,531	22,908
Sind-Punjab ..	1.859	1,21,429	2,11,894
Broach	1,809	32.284	1.132
Coompta & Dharwar	5,196	13,745	11,979
Westerns-Northerns	..	7,603	11.807
Coconada		1,471	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,441	6,855
Persian	161	2,704	796
American		143	7,123
Egyptian and African	425	30,012	23,095
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	87	539	3,485
Total	17,796	14,11,600	11,65,477

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 21st Jan. This year	Last year
Europe	4,817	1,98,123	1,34,036
Japan & China ..	23,812	4,90,938	4,86,769
Coast Ports		10,796	7,974
Up country by Rail. ..		4,337	7,689
Afloat in harbourfor Europe, China and Japan		1,15,729	67,882
Total ..		28,629	8,19,923 7,04.350

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, Feb. 1.

KHADI:—

Textile	Per lb.	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 13 6
Jacob	,,	0 14 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 13 6
Elphinstone	,,	0 13 6

LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.:—

Standard	Per lb.	1 3 6
Century	,,	1 2 0
Hindustan	,,	1 4 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 3 6
Phoenix	,,	1 2 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 3 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 2 0
Kaliamardan	,,	1 3 0
Daud Sahib	,,	1 1 9

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:—

Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 3 0
Hindustan	,,	1 3 0
David Mill	,,	1 3 0
Appolo	,,	1 3 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 8 0

LONG CLOTH x Quality:—

Kohinoor Mill	,,	1 2 6
Swan Finlay	,,	1 1 9
Gold Mohor	,,	1 1 0

LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34—42 In.—

Textile (Hand)	Per lb	1 2 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 2 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 2 0
Appolo (Pyala)	,,	1 1 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 1 6
Sakuntala	,,	1 1 3
Sundari Brand	,,	1 0 9

DHOOTIES 7, 8 9 Yards—

Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 4 0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 4 0

DHOOTIES 10 Yards.

Spring (Balance)	,,	1 3 0
Century	,,	1 3 0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 6 0

CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5—

Bombay Cotton Per Piece		5 1 0
Jamshed	,,	5 1 0
Jamshed	,,	5 4 0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	5 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5 8 0

BLEACHED CHECK—

Kasturchand Mill	,,	6 5 0

BLACK CHECK,

5800 Sholapur	,,	12 10 0

Textile Mill £3 1/2.

GABRUN No. 5121:—

Pearl Pebaney	,,	9 7 0
Hindustan	,,	9 12 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	9 4 0

SALIMA

Century	Per lb.	1 2 0
Textile	,,	1 2 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 2 3

STRIPED SADIS Yards 12

777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 11 6

DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.

Kanta	Per lb.	1 6 6
Great	Per lb.	1 5 0
Phoenix	,,	1 6 0

CHADAR KORI CALENDER—

David	Per piece	1 1 0

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 15/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 960.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1015.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1000.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 122.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 118.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 263½.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 272.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86½.
London—Paris Frcs. 129.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Lires 120.60.
London—Berlin Marks 20.70.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/c	1/6 7/16
Frcs.	950
American Dollars	272
Hongkong Dollars	160½
Shanghai	263½
Japan	122½
Singapore	156

Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

3 months 4-21/32 per cent.
6 Months 4-11/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 1 Month 5 per cent.
Money Call 4—3/4 per cent.
1 Month 5 per cent.
3 Months 5 per cent.
6 Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 1.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-2-9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21.2-9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-3-6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 69-12-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 69-12-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 69-6-0.

London, Jan. 30.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-0½.
Silver read, d. 30.15.
Silver forward, d. 30-14.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet. Small business.
Sovereigns Ready 13.5-6.
Sovereigns Forward 13.5-0.
National Bank Bar Gold 21.6-9.

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

Ready:—21/3.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 21/3. At 6 p.m. 21/3.
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 21/3/9. At 6 p.m. 21-/3/9.
Teji Mandi:
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0/1/6.
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 0/2/6.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Ready:—69/15.
Vaida Maha:—Opening 69/10. Highest 69/13. At 6 p.m. 69/13.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 69/4. Highest 69/5. At 6 p.m. 69/5.
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 69/4. At 6 p.m. 69/4.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0/14/0.
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 1/4.
Tone:—Market steady

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 a.m. on 30th January, 1926.

	Bales.
Cotton	27,307
	Cwts.
Wheat	5,895
Linseed	327
Rape, etc.	7
Gingellyseed	2,263
Poppyseed	294
Groundnuts	15,538
Castorseed	3,433
Rice	1,670
Myraboljams	5,051
Cottonseed	4,678
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	718
Juwar	988
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	2,765
	Tons.
Coal	142

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 70/9.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs. 87/10.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 96/12.
5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 96/10.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 100/8.
5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/9.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928 Rs. 105/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs. 100/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs. 101/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs. 104/4.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 105/6.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 109/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 Rs. 75/8.
4 per cent. Municipal 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 102/12.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 101.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS'

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

Brass, German	¾	57 0 0
Brass, German	1	58 0 0
Brass, German	1¼	57 0 0
Brass German	1½	57 0 0
Brass, German	1¾	57 0 0
Brass, German	2	57 0 0
Do.—Do.—	¾ to 2	11 11 11

BOMBAY CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

		Per lb. R. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 10 9
Kilchand	No. 20½	0 12 3
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 10 9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 10 9
David	No. 10½	0 10 9
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 10 6
Tpikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 0
Sattara	No. 12½	0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 9 6
Light-house	No. 6½	0 9 3
Japan	No. 40-1	1 4 0
Japan	No. 42-2	1 6 0
Japan	No. 20	0 14 3
Japan	No. 32	1 2 0

Bombay, Feb. 1.

Shapurji	No. 6½	0 9 0
Finix	No. 6½	0 9 3
Kilachand	No. 8½	0 10 0
David	No. 10½	0 10 6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 10 3
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 10 9
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0 10 6
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0 10 5
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 10 9
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 12 3
Japan	No. 20	0 14 9
Japan	No. 32	1 2 0
Japan	No. 40	1 4 3
Japan	No. 40	1 4 3
Japan	No. 42½	1 6 2

COPPER.

Bombay, Jan. 29.
Bombay, Feb. 1.

Copper, German	¾	60/4
Copper, German	1	60/4
Copper German	1½	60/4
Copper American	1½	62
Copper, American	1¾	63
Copper American	2	63
Japanese Copper Bars		62
Panchteka joint		2/8
Copper, English Bars		61/8
Brass Bars		41
Pat Klai		74/8
Lead, Rangoon		28
Koger Brass, Metal ¾		55/8
Koger Brass Metal 1		56
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1 3/4 to 2		55/8
German Copper 1½		61
German Copper 1¾ to 2		62
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		61/8

CARRERAS LTD

The report of the directors of this Company, adopted at the annual general meeting held on 18th Dec. 1925 in London, shows that the amount to the credit of profit and loss, is £889,446 18s. 7d. After deducting £2,000 0s. 0d. written off Investments, and £2,531 2s. 3d. expenses in connection with the Issue of "A" Ordinary Shares, there is a balance of £884,915 16s. 4d., which has been appropriated as follows:—

Dividend on 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares to 19th June, 1925, already paid £3,000. Dividend on 6 per cent. cumulative "A" Preference Shares to 19th June, 1925, already paid £3,000. Dividend on 7 per cent. Cumulative "B" Preference Shares to 19th June, 1925, already paid £14,000. Interim Dividend on Ordinary and "A" Ordinary Shares at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum for the half-year, paid 19th June, 1925 £72,000. To pay a further dividend on Ordinary and "A" Ordinary Shares at the rate of 50 cent. per annum (making 40 per cent. free of Income Tax for the year ended 31st October, 1925) £120,000. To pay a Bonus Dividend of 2/- per Ordinary and "A" Ordinary Shares free of Income Tax £48,000. Total £260,000. To place to Reserve Fund (making £300,000) £69,000. To Income Tax Schedule "D" including Reserve £70,000. To Staff Superannuation Fund £12,472.16-10. To carry forward to next account, subject to the amount which it is proposed to capitalise in accordance with the circular sent to the Shareholders herewith and to provide for accrued dividend on Preference Shares £482,442.19-6. Total £884,915-16-4.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT

LONDON, Jan. 13.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on the 6th instant amounted to £142,945,550 as compared with £142,763,880 on the previous Wednesday.

About £600,000 bar gold was available in the open market this week. The greater part was taken by Holland for account of Java, Indian requirements being small. However, the demand did not absorb the whole of the amount on offer, the balance of £163,000 having been purchased by the Bank.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced since our last letter:—

	Received.	Withdrawn.
January 7th	£ nil	£ nil
January 8th	nil	513,000
January 9th	nil	nil
January 11th	nil	14,000
January 12th	nil	nil
January 13th	163,000	30,000

The destinations of the £538,000 sovereigns withdrawn were given as follows:—£500,000 set aside for account of the South African Reserve Bank, £20,000 to Argentina and £18,000 to Holland. During the week under review £394,000 on balance has been withdrawn from the Bank, increasing the net efflux since the resumption of an effective gold standard to £11,862,000.

The Transvaal gold output for December last amounted to 791,455 fine ounces as compared with 787,633 fine ounces for the previous month and 825,273 fine ounces for December 1924.

The following figures give the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for December last:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Sweden	£	£100
Netherlands	7,200	3,055,958
Belgium		3,852
France		96,139
Switzerland		71,799
Spain and Canaries		7,095
Egypt		64,818
West Africa	104,143	141
Java and other Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas		47,145
United States of America	20	
Central America and West Indies	400	
Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay		60,000
Other countries in S. America	400	
Rhodesia	161,160	
Transvaal	1,632,552	
British India		274,844
Straits Settlements		383,402
Other countries	271,257	297,532
Total	£2,178,689	£4,367,825

The United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the week ending the 6th instant were:—

Imports.

Belgium	£ 292,129
British West Africa	28,961
British South Africa	499,686
Other Countries	762
Total	£ 821,538

Exports.

Germany	£ 5,200
Netherlands	947,724
France	8,542
Egypt	7,250
Hongkong	15,200
Uruguay	5,000
British India	26,012
Straits Settlements	158,421
Ceylon	20,000
Other Countries	317
Total	£1,193,666.

CURRENCY.

It is reported that the Greek Government proposes to issue in April this year base metal coins of 2 drachma, 1 drachma, 50 and 20 lepta, to replace the paper notes in circulation, and to remove the need of using postage stamps for small change as is now done.

SILVER.

The market is not active. Much of the business still consists of prolonging contracts falling due, either sales or purchases, for a further two months. China exchanges are cabled easier, possibly influenced by political events in that country, and as India is not much interested prices have been disposed to sag.

The United Kingdom imports and exports of silver during the week ending the 6th instant were:—

Imports.

U. S. A.	£ 131,105
British West Africa	4,950
Other Countries	1,266
Total	£ 137,321

Exports

Latvia	£ 51,000
France	103,780
Hongkong	118,650
British India	32,610
Other Countries	12,440
Total	£318,480

EGYPTIAN ELECTORAL LAW

NON-CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT

The "Times" correspondent in Cairo cabled as follows on Jan. 3.—

The Talaa Summary Court today gave judgment in the case of the 36 omdas (village head men) mentioned in my message of December 20, who were prosecuted for having refused to carry out the instructions of the Ministry of the Interior for putting the new electoral law into effect.

The 27 omdas who first resigned and were dismissed by the Government before it had decided to prosecute hem were acquitted on the ground that the dismissal constituted an acceptance of their resignation. The seven who resigned later and were not dismissed were fined £E.1 each, and the other two 50 piastres each.

The interesting point in the judgment was where the Judge, in dealing with the prosecuting counsel's contention that the case came under the article of the law rendering liable to prosecution the official who resigns in circumstances where his resignation may cause a breach of the peace, declared that the risk of a breach of the peace did not arise out of the resignations of the omdas, but from the Government's attempt to apply the electoral law against the national will. This pronouncement is likely to be utilized by the Opposition in its attempts to prevent the application of the electoral law, and may possibly cause an extension of the omdas's resistance movement, which hitherto has not attained the proportions hoped for by the Opposition. It is probable that both the Parquet and the sentenced omdas will appeal to the Tanta Assize Court.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND BUDLA TRANSACTIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There has been a good deal of excitement in the Bombay Share Market over the decision of the management to authorise what is known as the "Budla" and forward speculation in Government Securities.

This affects largely the 1945/55 Government Securities and the 3 1/2 per cent. and other long dated Securities. I must point out that these securities are preferred by Insurance Companies Public Corporations etc. for trust purposes. It is, therefore, a matter of absolute necessity that the confidence of the investing public should remain untainted in connection with every step in the dealings connected with these Securities.

If as now proposed by the brokers, the Securities are used for forward transactions, they will lead to ugly speculations and will shake the public confidence.

It must also be remembered that Bankers advance freely on the long time securities, leaving a small margin of 2 to 5 per cent. on the face value of the Scrip.

If, however, these securities come within the grip of the speculators, he could very easily corner the market and demoralise the "bona-fide" investors.

I appeal to the press, public and Government to intervene and nip in the bud the attempt made by certain parties to pool these securities for speculative purposes.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-SPECULATION.

The Only Child

How careful you are to see that he is warmly dressed, that he has regular meals.

Yet—and you cannot quite understand it—he is "not as strong as he should be," and he often falls ill.

School Children need VIROL

There is something missing. He needs "something extra".

He needs Virol, which is easily digested and is rich in vitamins and precious food substances that promote growth and development.

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W., England.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

THURSDAY, Feb. 4.
Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.
SATURDAY, Feb. 6.
S.S. "Razmak" with English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

BRITTO—Edwin Britto, son of Mr. John Britto of Mangalore, died at the European General Hospital, of pneumonia. Funeral will leave the Hospital, at 8 a.m., to-day (Tuesday).

REQUIEM HIGH MASS.

There will be a Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Dr. Francis Xavier Ferreira at St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 7-15 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Laurenzo, Marquis and South Africa, per extra s.s. "Umvolosi" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 6th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of 21st ultimo, left Aden at 7 p.m. on the 31st idem. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday, the 5th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Rajputana" with mails from London of 28th ultimo, left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 30th idem.

MISS NILAMMA'S CONCERT.

Miss Nilamma, well-known Mysore songstress, will give a Musical Concert to-morrow (Wednesday), at the Gaiety Theatre, at 9 p.m. She has obtained a good name all over Southern India and the Deccan for her musical attainments. This is the only concert she is giving.

THE ART SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A meeting of the Art Society of India was held at the Society's Hall on Sunday last to congratulate Mr. R. K. Phadke on his success at the Empire Exhibition at Wembley and Mr. S. G. Mhatre on his winning the Gold medal at this yeaer's Bombay Art Society's Exhibition.

CRICKET IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

A Bombay cricket team for Colombo arrived here to-day, and then played a one-day match against a combined eleven. Madras won the toss and elected to bat. They lost five of the best wickets before half a century was reached, but eventually collected 194 runs just as the luncheon bell went. The following were scores:—

MADRAS—1ST INNINGS.

C P Johnstone, l-b-w, b Ramji	9
P Yoganathan, b Ramji	0
Madhavan, c B Kapadia, b Ramji	7
H P Ward, b Ramji	15
H B Carrick, c Lucas, b Ramji	13
M Balliah, c Kapadia, b Vajifdar	28
M Venkataramanjahu, c Vajifdar, b Warden	41
G Aste (not out)	48
Sukumaran l-b-w, b Warden	10
C R Ganapathy, b Warden	8
A G Penfold, b Jamshedji	0
Extras	15
Total	194

—A. P.

BOMBAY'S POOR RESPONSE.

The Bombay team batted after the lunch interval, and were all dismissed for 93 runs being in minority of 101 runs. Bombay followed-on, and when stumps were drawn for the day had scored 92 runs for the loss of five wickets.

FRENCH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Paris.—Borotra has again captured the French covered courts singles championship beating Lacoste by three sets to two, 0—6, 6—3, 6—3, 8—10, 8—6.—Reuter's Special.

RS. 50 LAKHS CLAIM DISMISSED.

NAGPUR, Feb. 1.

At the High Court to-day Justice Das dismissed a suit for rupees fifty lakhs damages, brought by Mr. A. V. Joseph of Rangoon against the Bengal-Nagpur Railways for a breach of contract in connection with the supply of sleepers.—F. P. I.

HIGH DIVIDENDS AGAIN
Dilawar Rs. 114, Sauce Rs. 66-8
Also Other Good Things
Costarica, Murmansk, Sinnan, etc.
were given last Saturday by
TURF EXPERTS.
Follow right through the cards of this Established Tipster and you are sure to gain a lot.
D. B TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO.,
190, Hornby Road, Fort.

CONCERT HALL FUND.

DONATIONS AND PROCEEDS.

The proceeds of the Concert which was organised by Miss Bhikhaiji L. Pajamkote and held on 13th December last, are as under:—

Donations for the "Concert Hall Fund", Rs. 523; Sale of tickets, Rs. 468; Sale of programmes, Rs. 26-12. Total Rs. 1,017-12-0.

DETAILS OF DONATIONS.

The following are details of the donations amounting to Rs. 523-0-0 mentioned above:—

(1) Mr. Dosabhoy H. Bhimadivala per Hormasji A. Dubash, Rs. 200; (2) Mr. Navroji Sorabji Bengalee in sacred memory of Mrs. Meherbai H. P. Colah, Rs. 50; (3) Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Modi, Rs. 20; (4) Mrs. Fakirji M. Patell in sacred memory of Bai Meherbai H. P. Colah, Rs. 25; (5) Mrs. Merwanji Khambatta, Rs. 25; (6) Mr. and Mrs. Edulji S. Olpadvala, Rs. 25; (7) Mr. and Mrs. Dadiba B. Motiwalla, Rs. 21; (8) Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Hormasji, Rs. 20; (9) from a lady friend, Rs. 15; (10) Mr. M. B. Jassawalla and Brothers in sacred memory of Miss Bomanji Jassawalla, Rs. 10; (11) Mrs. Ratonji B. Parukh, Rs. 7; and (12) Mrs. Jerbai S. Khambatta, Rs. 5. Total Rs. 523.

PUPILS' DONATIONS TOWARDS EXPENSES.

The following are donations from Miss Bhikhaiji L. Pajamkote's past and present pupils for the expenses of the Concert held at the Town Hall on the 13th of December last:—

(1) From Miss Pajamkote's pupils in 1924, Rs. 55; (2) Mrs. Sorabji N. Lawyer, Rs. 25; (3) Miss R. N. Vatchagandhi, Rs. 25; (4) Miss D. D. Romer, Rs. 25; (5) Miss Hormasji Jasubhoy, Rs. 21; (6) Miss Edulji Billimoria, Rs. 20; (7) Miss Kaikhushroo L. Panday, Rs. 16; (8) Miss Jamshedji Cama, Rs. 11; (9) Miss Nanabhoy J. Moodi, Rs. 10; (10) from a past pupil, Rs. 10; (11) from a grateful pupil, Rs. 10; and (12) from seven present pupils, Rs. 35. Total Rs. 263.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament inaugurated by the Hindu Gymkhana commenced on the Kennedy Sea Face yesterday. Though it is only the third year since the start of the Tournament the increasing popularity of the Tournament is evinced by the fact that quite a record number of entries have been registered in all the events.

On Monday there was quite an interesting bill of fare provided for the spectators. No less than 18 matches in gentlemen's singles were played.

The holder of the men's singles, R. S. Raja Iyer had to defend his title, against a player of no mean standing in N. R. Suvarna, the Medical College player. This match ran into three sets. In the first set after a ding-dong struggle Raja Iyer won with 10—8. Suvarna got his own back by annexing the next set, conceding only two games to his opponent. In the third set, which the champion took at 6—0 Suvarna showed poor form. B. S. Koimtur who showed good form against R. A. Wagle in a recent encounter had his colours lowered by C. Gonsalvis who won in two sets (6—3), (6—4). N. B. Bhagvat kept up his Poona form by defeating G. M. Gole in two straight sets of (6—3), (6—3). Two other interesting encounters which provided thrills for the spectators were R. N. Bhagvat vs. Gharpure and Y. S. Tambe vs. S. H. Tyabji. In the latter match, though Tyabji won Tambe showed excellent form in the second set, bagging game after game by aggressive play at the net. Gharpure promises to do well in the Tournament judging by his victory over Bhagvat (6—3), (3—6), (6—4). Rangarao vs. Mujumdar (6—1), (6—0). Chalam vs. Jog (6—1), (6—1). Sundaram vs. Vasantrao (6—0), (6—3) could only be described as a regular slaughter of the innocents, Jeejeebhoy succeeded in beating Sanghani in two sets of (7—5), (6—4). The only unfinished game of the day was Kati vs. Okasaki, the score at the closing time being (4—6), (8—6). Kati proved a better man at the net, the Japanese player countering by overhead lobs and side line strokes.

Noguchi vs. M. M. Pandya also had several interesting interludes. The Japanese player finally got the better of it, but in the second set which ran into 9—7, Pandya fully extended his opponent (the result being 6—3, 9—7).

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

(P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Courts.)

Court No. 1—4 p.m.—N. B. Bhagvat and Desai vs. H. Tyabji and A. A. A. Fyzee followed by Bell and Cunningham vs. R. A. Wagle and Rajaram M.

Court No. 2—4 p.m.—Okasaki vs. Katl (to be finished) followed by Karmarkar and Menon vs. Okasaki and Noguchi followed by B. S. Chalam and Raja Iyer vs. Prince Ghanashyamsingh and Rangarao.

WEDNESDAY.

Court No. 3—4 p.m.—Soman and Partner vs. Rodrigues and Powell followed by Sunderam and Partner vs. Gunjikar and Deshpande.

Court No. 4—5 p.m.—B. S. Mujumdar and Partner vs. N. F. Naoroji and Powwala.

(Wilson College Gymkhana Courts.)

4 p.m.—Sanghani and M. Velkar vs. Girdhardas Liladhar and Khata followed by M. G. Kamat vs. V. B. Pannalal.

(Catholic Gymkhana Courts.)

5 p.m.—N. P. Gangoli vs. K. P. Gandhi.

(Islam Gymkhana Courts.)

5 p.m.—V. S. Mujumdar and Thakore vs. Gonsalvis and Partner.

(Parsee Gymkhana Court.)

4 p.m.—Anandji Kanji and Wagh vs. Patel and Partner followed by P. V. Rao vs. D. M. Mehta.

DR. DESHMUKH'S CANDIDATURE.

DR PARANJPYE ON HIMSELF.

TO "THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—For want of anything better to say Dr. Paranjpye has reproduced the old certificate given to him by Sir P. M. Mehta. Since then the world has changed a good deal, leaving Dr. Paranjpye where he was. Moreover I can see no trace of the old Paranjpye offering himself to serve on a pittance in the Furguson College though the Deccan Education Society was willing to release him from his bond and the Dr. Paranjpye who said openly in Ahmedabad that he was not willing to serve on anything less than Rs. 4,000, a month. Sir P. M. Mehta wanted to encourage all new comers and Dr. R. P. Paranjpye should not take such things literally. Can he honestly say that he has lived upto his expectations? When people ask Dr. Paranjpye why he is not in the Congress to-day, where lies the sense in saying that he was a Congressman in 1902? Why did he leave the Congress? Could he not have tried to remain in the Congress and influence its deliberations? With the Liberals he left the Congress and even to-day he is not willing to join the Congress and work therein on the lines of responsive co-operation of which he is enamoured of late only to catch some votes. He was questioned at Satara on this point and could give no definite or satisfactory reply. Dr. Paranjpye is disloyal to the Congress and he cannot expect Congressmen to vote for him on the plea that years ago, he used to attend the Congress. Dr. Paranjpye would join the Congress only when it came round to his views. That is not what people expect of loyal Congressmen. While everyone is at liberty to plead his own views within the Congress, he is expected to obey the Congress mandate, once the Congress decision is passed. The Indian National Congress would be nowhere, if every one bargained to remain within the Congress only till it voted like him. There is no need to write of Dr. Paranjpye's services to the country. They are being discussed in your columns almost every day and Dr. Paranjpye and his friends cannot give any reply to the closely reasoned criticisms on his Ministerial career. In one word he has ruined education and it would take years to build what he has destroyed. He has always voted with Government even when under no obligation to do so and what is more he is taking pride in doing so. When he accepted office, he almost boasted that he went there with the resignation in his pocket. But it never left his pocket though there were one hundred and one occasions when he could have honourably resigned. Where lies the propriety or reason of now writing that he was against Wembley? The fact was that he moved a resolution authorising Government to waste lakhs on Wembley.—Yours, etc.

SCRUTATOR.

GRADUATES! VOTE FOR DR. DESHMUKH.

BECAUSE THE CONGRESS EXPECTS YOU TO DO SO.

THE UNIVERSITY BYE-ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On 2nd February the graduates of seven years' standing are going to decide the election of a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. We are not members of that privileged constituency and, therefore, have to approach them with an humble request which will be published, we beg of you, in the morning of 2nd February.

Sir, we are tenants paying more than ten and less than eighty-five rupees by way of rent per month. We, therefore, appeal to all graduates who are tenants and specially to all graduates who pay less than eighty-five rupees per month as rent to record their votes in favour of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh on 2nd February irrespective of caste, creed or political opinion. The cause of the tenants in Bombay is so pressing and momentous that we ought not to be divided amongst ourselves. Do the tenants of Bombay not remember the anxious months of July, August, September and October, 1924? But for the incessant and insistent campaign carried on by representatives of tenants, would the Hon. Cowasji Jehangir have been satisfied that a *prima facie* case was made out in favour of protection to the tenants? We do not want to rake up all the incidents of that period. But we cannot afford to forget the heroic part played by Dr. Deshmukh in the Rent Act agitation of 1924. Dr. Deshmukh is rather blunt—but he is blunt not only in public life, but even in his professional life. Owing to his bluntness he suffered slightly, but his suffering was the main cause of the great success of the monster meeting held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the chairmanship of Mr. V. J. Patel, at which a Rent Act Committee was elected to perform continuous and splendid service to the tenants of Bombay. Will the graduate tenants of Bombay not help themselves and their brother-tenants by voting for Dr. Deshmukh *en bloc* without distinction of caste, creed or political opinion?—Yours, etc.,

H. ROY MEHTA.
B. V. WARERKAR.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Gratifying as it is, the news of the Responsivists' support to Dr. Deshmukh is likely to cause a sense of complaisance amongst the Congress voters as well as voters who do not belong to the Congress but are not Moderates or Pro-Government. They may think that Dr. Deshmukh's success is now sure and may incline towards inaction. The result may be disastrous. Even granting the success of Dr Deshmukh is sure, it is not enough for the Congress candidate to succeed. What is necessary is to prove that the Moderate probureaucracy candidate is in a hopeless minority. He must not only be defeated; he must be defeated hollow. The position of the Congress *visa vis* Councils is different to-day as compared with that in 1923. Now we have the honest suspension of Non-co-operation passed by the Belgaum Congress at the instance of the honest Gandhi. Owing to the non-participation of so many Congress voters necessitated by the camouflage of Delhi, a mere defeat of Dr. Paranjpye was an achievement in 1923. To-day the position is different and it is now necessary to demonstrate what an overwhelming proportion of graduates of seven years' (now nine years') standing are behind the Indian National Congress. The feeling of surety about Dr. Deshmukh's success should not induce any voter to be inactive or indifferent. Every graduate voter who does not want Dr. Paranjpye to misrepresent him must go to the polling station on Tuesday, 2nd February and must take with himself every friend of his entitled to vote.

One hint will not be out of place. Two years is a long period and it is a positive injustice that Government should not have ordered a fresh electoral roll to be prepared. It is, however, infructuous to protest against this injustice. During these two years a number of voters may have changed their residences. When they go to the polling station on Tuesday, 2nd February, they should recollect their addresses of April 1923.

Let me pray the success of Dr. Deshmukh may be overwhelming and the defeat of Dr. Paranjpye be hollow!—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

Girgaum, Jan. 31.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The time at the disposal of Dr. G. V. Deshmukha is very short, and therefore, it will not be possible for him to approach every voter. The University Constituency is a peculiarly difficult one to canvass properly; but it is a matttr of solace that personal canvassing is not so much necessary as in others. The graduate voters are the elite of the people of the Presidency and it may confidently be hoped that they will return a Congressman and staunch Nationalist.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh is well-known in Bombay City and elsewhere for his philanthropy and public spirit. He has been a Home Ruler all his life-time and has been subscribing to the creed of the Congress Democratic Party organized by the late Lok. Tilak. He has accepted the resolutions passed by the Congress at Cawnpore. Unlike "Responsive Cooperationists and Liberals, he does not believe in accepting any posts in the gift of the Government.

The fight is between a Liberal and a Congressman. Although the Congressmen are divided at present in three different groups, they are all Nationalists in flesh and blood. The No-changers, Swarajists and Responsivists must needs rally round the Congress banner in the event of a contest against a Liberal and who has been undermining the prestige of the Indian National Congress for the last eight or nine years. The fact that the Responsivists who have lately seceeded from the Swarajya Party, did not chose to select their own nominee to contest the University seat caused by the resignation of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, is looked upon with great regret and disappointment by all Nationalists. But the most amazing and at the same time enervating thing for which the leaders of the Responsivists are responsible is this that they have called upon all who subscribe to their new creed and policy to abstain from voting in the University bye-election. The redoubtable leader of the Responsivists, I mean, Mr. N. C. Kelkar only two years ago argued that one vote not given on the part of the No-changers was tantamount to tendering additional vote to the Liberals and a loss of the same to the Swarajist candidates. Does not the same chain of arguments hold water on this occasion or the absence of a responsivist on the field nullifies the veracity of the same when a Congressman and a Liberal are contesting a seat? How can Mr. N. C. Kelkar with all his practical sagacity and robust commonsense reconcile with the view put forward in his powerful organ—"Kesari"—to which all Mahastrians look for guidance and inspiration?

It will be a grievous blunder if the Nationalists fail to present a united front in the University bye-election. Every Nationalist must needs support Dr. Deshmukh and testify the real representative character of the Congress. The credit of the Congress is at stake in this matter and, therefore, I earnestly appeal to all genuine nationalists and congressmen to muster strong and show to the world their abiding faith in the Congress. And this can be fittingly done by tendering a vote in favour of Doctor Deshmukh.—Yours, etc.,

D. W. JOSHI.

DR. PARANJPYE AND SANGLI COLLEGE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A letter signed by "Education" has appeared in your issue of the 25th instant regarding the candidature of Dr. Paranjpye for the forthcoming University Election. I do not wish to say anything on behalf of Dr. Paranjpye who is competent enough to justify his educational policy. I am only concerned here with certain misstatements that occur at the end of the letter. Your correspondent says: "He (Dr. Paranjpye) was mainly instrumental in hastening the establishment of the Sangli College on the borderland of Karnatak where it was not needed. For this State College Government paid a building grant of Rs. 75,000, whereas they had no money for the educational needs of Karnatak."

Now the Willingdon College was started by the D. E. Society to relieve the overcrowding of students in the Fergusson College and also to meet the educational needs of the S. M. Country, especially as the Rajaram College at Kolhapur was proposed to be abolished. A Committee appointed by Government to examine the adequacy of existing Colleges to meet the requirements of the Presidency also came to the conclusion that there was room for an Arts College in the S. M. Country. The present number of students in the College (475) shows that it is satisfying a real need. The numbers of the Rajaram College and the Karnatak College are also growing.

Next, the Willingdon College is not a State College. It is a private College conducted by the D. E. Society. Government have only promised a building grant of Rs. 75,000. Out of this sum only Rs. 34,000 have been received hitherto. I may note in passing that the grant was promised towards the end of 1924 and during the regime of the present Education Minister, the Hon. Mr. Jadhav. If anything, application for such a grant was not favourably entertained when Dr. Paranjpye was the Minister. The grant is assessed as one-eighth of the total expenditure of Rs. six lakhs.

There is thus gross perversion of facts in the letter of "Education" and I hope that you, in fairness to truth and the D. E. Society, will be good enough to give publicity to this letter in your columns. Thanking you—Yours, etc.,

"FACTS."

MR. BHOPATKAR'S INTERVIEW.

POONA, Feb. 1.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar interviewed by a Press representative re Dr. Deshmukh's interview with Mr. N. C. Kelkar, stated that Mr. Kelkar had been feeling absolutely unconcerned in the matter of the University bye-election, till he changed his attitude of neutrality at the persuasion of Dr. Deshmukh's friends. Dr. Deshmukh appealed to vote for him as for an old Nationalist and a Tilakite.—F. P. I.

KARNATAK'S SPLENDID SUPPORT TO DR. DESHMUKH.

DHARWAR, Feb. 1.

The Karnatak is giving splendid support to the Congress candidate, Dr. Deshmukh. Dharwar District votes solidly.

DR. DESHMUKH AND SUBURBAN VOTERS.

The Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee and the Suburban District Congress Committee have through their Presidents appealed to the Graduate Voters of Maharastra and the Suburban District to record their votes in favour of the Congress Candidate Dr. Deshmukh. It is earnestly hoped that the voters will respond to these appeals.

The following information is published for the benefit of the Suburban Voters:—

(1) Time of Voting:—To-day (Tuesday) the 2nd instant between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. and 6 p.m.

(2) Polling Station:—The Court of the City Magistrate, Hill Road, Bandra. All the voters from the South Salsette Taluka and the Trombay Island must come to Bandra for recording their votes.

C. P. COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION.

NAGPUR, Feb. 1.

For the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Moonje, in the C. P. Legislative Council, Mr. Nilkantharao Udhoji, Dr. L. V. Paranjpe, and Mr. Bhawani Shankar Niyogi put in their nomination papers to-day. Of the three gentlemen, Mr. Nilkantharao Udhoji is a candidate adopted by the Swaraj Party and recommended by the Nagpur Congress Committee. Mr. Niyogi or Dr. Paranjpe will represent the Responsive Cooperationists.—A. P.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

PT. MOTILALJI'S APPEAL TO TAMIL NADU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 1.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has issued the following appeal to Tamil Nadu regarding the forthcoming general elections to the legislatures' (through Mr. S. Satyamurti):—

"I have noted with pleasure the promptness with which the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee have started earnest work in organising the Congress activities in the province in connection with the ensuing general elections. The prestige of the Congress and the best interests of the country alike demand that the call of the Congress be most effectively responded to by the people at this juncture. I appeal to the people and voters of Tamil Nadu to realise that our political future depends, to a very large extent, on the success of Congressmen and Swarajists in general elections. The Swaraj Party has held aloft the banner of Congress and of the Swaraj in the Legislatures of the country for the last 3 years against heavy odds. If the Congressmen secure, as I earnestly trust they will, effective majorities in the Legislatures as a result of next elections, I am confident that they will have advanced the realisation of our goal. I sincerely hope, therefore, that the Congressmen and Swarajists in the province and the people and voters there, will rise to the occasion, ensure the return of all the Congress candidates to the Provincial Council and the Assembly, and thus help Tamil Nadu to take its proper and rightful place in the fight for Swaraj.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

1st February, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	19.64
To-day's Opening Rate	19.60
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	19.63
Difference	—0.1

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

30th January, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	10.18
To-day's Opening Rate	10 19
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	10.17
Difference	+.01

Khandi Closing Rate	Rs 352-8-0
Sewri Closing Rate	Rs 353-0-0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

In the share market, jutes opened easier with the exception of Howrahs which are steady through shorts covering. Cottons were easier. Dunbars were marked down 3 points. Cea's remained steady with only a small business doing. Teas were quiet steady. There is practically nothing doing in miscellaneous of any interest. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 70/4, 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 100/13, 6 per cent Bonds 1926 100/12, 6 per cent Bonds 1930 104/8.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank pref 98.

Cottons:—Dunbar 164, Kesoram 3/12.

Jutes:—Alliance 477, Auckland 211/8, Birla 7/14, Budge-Budge 375, Cheviot 212, Clive 33/8, Dalhousie 338, Gourepore 638, Howrah 36/12, Kankinarrah 442/8, National 24/2, Northbrook 46/4, Presidency 7, Reliance 56/8, Standard 366, Union 500.

Coals:—Bengal 500, Burrakur 23, Gopalichuck 8, Katras Jherriah 84/8, New Beerbhoom 27, Raneegunge 34, Sutikdih 3/4, Standard 56/8, Talcher 4, Union 16/8.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Standard Wagon pref 74, Hooghly Flour 33/4, Behar Rice 2/4, B I Corporation ord 4/15, B I Corporation def 3/8, Firpo Ltd 12, Midnapore Zemindary 120, New Savan Sugar 3/12.

Tea Companies:—Bhatkawa 60/8, Bishnauth 35/12, Dessai and Parbuttia 402/8, East India 25/8, Namburnadi 12, New Furupbari 11, Rajabhat 40/4, Rutema 17/14.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and five-thirty-seconds pence, and demand bills were one shilling six and three-sixteenths pence.—A. P.

SOUTH AFRICAN FLAG.

Recently Mr. C. Davie, Grand Secretary of the Sons of England Society in South Africa, wrote to General Smuts stating that the members of the society were apprehensive lest the design for a new South African flag approved by Parliament should entirely eliminate the Union Jack.

General Smuts replied that he had suggested to the Government that the Committee dealing with the Union flag should be equally representative of both parties.

The Society also wrote to the Prime Minister on the subject and sought the co-operation of Colonel Creswell, the Minister of Defence. Colonel Creswell brought the Society's wishes to the notice of the Government and the Society has now been informed by Dr. Majan, the Minister of the Interior, that the principle of having the two dominant races of the Union properly represented on the committee which is to select the design is one which is accepted by the Government.

LORD LLOYD CONFINED TO BED.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Khartoum.—Lord Lloyd is better to-night and is less feverish but he is still confined to bed.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1926.

VOTE FOR DR. DESHMUKH.

The University election that takes place to-day, being the first after the Cawnpore Congress, is a momentous one in every sense. For the first time after the Calcutta Special Congress, the Indian National Congress has decided to contest the elections in its own name. There is no question of any parties within the Congress trying to secure seats in the Council independently. The Swaraj Party is no longer entrusted with the work of carrying on political agitation in the country. The diarchy within the Congress has been ended and the Congress has taken upon itself the political work. The response to the Congress call has been wonderfully splendid and is a proof of the hold of the Congress over the nation. Men, who would not touch the Councils with pair of tongs, have become active participators in the Council elections. Everyone feels that the name and fame of the Congress is at stake. Avowed Non-Cooperators like Messrs. Vallabhbhai Patel and C. Rajgopalachari have asked the nation to stand by the Congress. The Congress leaders and prominent Swarajists have appealed to the graduate voters to support Dr. Deshmukh. The Responsive Co-operators, who had wavered for a time, have also announced their decision to support Dr. Deshmukh, the Congress candidate. We trust responsible electors to the University seat will bear in mind the Congress mandate and vote for Dr Deshmukh. A Liberal and a Liberal of the type of Dr. Paranjpye, who in his writings and public utterances has sought to pour ridicule on trusted leaders of the nation, can lay no claim on their votes. Dr. Paranjpye has stood against the Congress and his attitude towards Lokamanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi reveals him in lurid colours as one in whom no trust and confidence can be placed by the nation.

The siren voice whispers that politics have nothing to do with education and that the University election should not be made a political question. In India every question is political and education entirely so. It is Government themselves who have made education an entirely political issue. Their extreme nervousness of national education and participation of students in politics, careful excision from text-books of passages calculated to arouse patriotism, rigid control of text-books and curriculum, insistence on Government control and instruction, practical refusal to introduce free and primary education, starvation of education in all its branches, one and all reveal the political colour imparted by them to education and their determination to keep the nation down. Government themselves have subordinated education to political considerations. An alien Government can never be truly enthusiastic about the educational progress of the subject nation and it naturally wants to perpetuate its political mastery by controlling education in every way. Such being the case, it is quite absurd to argue that education has nothing to do with politics. Even in independent countries the votes of the University go by party, though ignorance is pretended in certain quarters of this well-known fact. In England, the candidates contest the seats of the Universities on political issues as party men and no one has thought there of running the elections on non-party basis. The new theory is trotted out by the "Times of India," ever a supporter of Dr. Paranjpye, for obvious reasons, for the special benefit of the Bombay University graduates. We can understand the anxiety of the "Times of India" to secure the return of Dr. Paranjpye but we do not think the University electors will be caught in the net. In the Legislative Councils for one educational question ten political questions are debated and we have to consider carefully the political convictions of the candidates in the field before casting our votes. We cannot afford to have Dr. Paranjpye in the Council as an intellectual curiosity, whatever may be his political convictions. The vote given by Dr. Paranjpye on flogging in jails and the Kapadia case proves conclusively that as regards non-educational questions also he is a complete and dangerous failure in the Council.

As regards educational questions, his career as a Minister has been a uniform record of patent failure. His senior wranglership cannot help him in the least. Even in Mathematics his career ended with passing the examination. As Mr. Baptista the other day made it clear in the Fergusson College itself, Dr. Paranjpye committed a blunder in forsaking Mathematics, a subject which he knew, for politics, a subject which he does not know. He has ruined education in the Bombay Presidency by his mad cuts. He should never have consented to any reduction in educational expenditure and if Government insisted on this suicidal course, he should have resigned. No one forced Dr. Paranjpye to accept or continue in office, when he found himself handicapped in every way. But from Dr. Paranjpye, one cannot expect such independent action. His opponent, Dr. Deshmukh, is a staunch, independent and unyielding patriot who will never bend before the bureaucracy. He does not seek any office for he knows that he can do his work best by remaining in opposition. In intellectual attainments he is in no way inferior to Dr. Paranjpye. In his own line, he has attained an eminent position. It seems to be conveniently forgotten that the Minister for Education is concerned with medical administration and Dr. Paranjpye has himself confessed that he had to rely entirely upon his officials in matters relating to it. The J. J. Hospital scandal, to mention only one of Dr. Paranjpye's medical blunders, entirely unfits him to be the University member, while Dr Deshmukh's presence in the Council would be useful in this connection. The University is not concerned only with literary education but all kinds of education. An eminent surgeon is in no way inferior to a senior wrangler to participate in the general discussion of educational questions. If a wrangler can be a politician, indifferent at the best, a surgeon can equally become so. We trust the University electors will not be befogged by immaterial issues and considerations and will vote for the Congress candidate, Dr. Deshmukh, who is eminently qualified to represent them ably in every way in the Council. When Dr. Paranjpye was a Minister with power and position he could do absolutely nothing. Not only that, he did positive harm. On crucial and important questions, he betrayed the nation and voted with the bureaucracy. No graduate can be expected to support Dr. Paranjpye with such an inglorious record behind him. Government may kindly open the back door of nomination for his benefit. Once before the University rejected him. Now it can but repeat its decision. The Congress expects every graduate to vote for Dr. Deshmukh and we trust he will respond to the call without hesitation.

THE HOLKAR COMMISSION.

Lord Reading has at last thought fit to bestir himself about the Bawla murder scandal. He has appointed a Commission consisting of two High Court Judges, two Ruling Princes and a senior officer of the Political Department to investigate, as the communique issued by him says, the alleged connection of His Highness the Maharajah Holkar of Indore with the attempted murder of the late Mr. Bawla. The announcement of the decision had evidently been postponed pending Lord Reading's secret confabulations with the Chamber of Princes. The Montford Report recommended that whenever the question arose of depriving the Ruler of a State of his rights, dignities, and powers, it should always be referred to a Commission to be appointed by the Viceroy to advise him and that the Commission should consist of five members, including ordinarily a High Court Judge and two Ruling Princes. The Report also recommended that the names of the Commissioners should be intimated in advance to the defendant before they were appointed and that the proceedings of the Commission should be made public only if the defendant so desired. From the contents of the communique it is permissible to infer that the Maharajah Holkar has raised no objection to the enquiry as, obviously, it is to his own interest and that of his State to welcome such enquiry and secure exoneration if the allegations made regarding him are proved to be false. We welcome the Commission; but we have this criticism to make about its personnel that it is not such as to command the complete confidence of the public. This is not a Commisson of Enquiry into a matter which affects merely the subjects of an Indian State but a vital issue involving the safety of person in British India. Its personnel and procedure should not, therefore, be necessarily the same as were proposed in respect of a Commission contemplated by the authors of the Joint Report. If the proceedings and recommendations of the Commission are to inspire the confidence of the public in British India, who are intimately concerned in the matter, it is absolutely necessary that an independent non-official Indian should be included in it. There should be no difficulty in appointing a non-official Indian to the Commission as even the Montford Report recommended the inclusion of not more than one High Court Judge.

Notes of the Day.

Horrid Man!

French papers in mail week relate an incident, which shows how keen the Germans are in increasing their production so as to pay off their war-debts as soon as possible. Herr Schacht, the President of the Reichsbank, has returned from his trip to America with the conviction that, if the debts are to be got rid off quickly, Germany must develop only her "essential industries." He said he would only finance such and to a deputation of manufacturers of women's hats he remarked: "Not only do I vow not to assist you, but I hope the time will soon come when German women, instead of having two hats every year, will buy not more than one hat during two years." "The horrid man," Society women in the Fatherland must be saying, and it is doubtful if Herr Schacht can keep to his vow.

An Urgent Need

There will be universal support all over the Presidency to the demand of the nine Women's Associations in Bombay for the abolition of brothels. In the public meeting held on Saturday under the auspices of these nine associations, Bombay's Womanhood has made a spirited protest against the continuance of the brothel system. The president of the meeting, however, made an amazing statement that prostitution was the vice of the poor, whereas it will be true to say that comparatively it is more the vice of the rich. The resolution passed at this meeting declares such continuance "highly undesirable" and says that "it is conducive to the moral degeneration of the young." There can be no doubt of the validity of this charge, and there is urgent need for legislation on the subject. Such legislation, which we expect Government to initiate immediately, must be more thorough than the one which was recently passed by the Council. It must seek to prohibit the existence of brothels as has been done in Great Britain and many Continental cities. Half-measures will be of no use. But the problem of prostitution cannot be solved by legislation alone. Prorer education of the young, the creation of a strong public opinion against the existence of the evil and, above all, the removal of its economic cause are equally essential for the purpose.

Are They Felons?

The civil debtors detained as prisoners in the jail at Dockyard Road, Mazagon, which is exclusively a Civil jail, have sent up a strong representation to the Governor of Bombay, protesting against their transfer to H. I. M.'s Common Prison at Arthur Road. The manner of the removal is as objectionable as the principle underlying the removal. The civil debtors are to be permanently herded with convicts because their number has become so large that there is no room for them at the Mazagon Jail, and they are to be bundled into Black Marias and unceremoniously transferred under close police escort to the Common Prison. Many a business-man swindles others and manages to get himself declared insolvent but the debtor, who frankly and honestly declares he cannot pay up and is put under detention at the creditor's expense, is to be housed under the new proposal with convicts. The notion which the Home Department of the Government has about penology seem to be both barbarous and antediluvian.

Up Against It.

The students of Amreli are up against it. There is no other way for the 300 students in the Amreli English schools than to down tools, in this case, the text-books, and boycott the homes of learning. They cannot afford to pay the revised scale of fees, which have been almost doubled. It can be readily imagined that the parents and guardians of the young fellows on strike must be in sympathy with the movement. We have every admiration for the desire of the Baroda Government for a rapid spread of secondary education, but the desire must not involve an unbearable burden on those who have to pay for the education. Retrenchment in other directions will avoid the necessity for raising the fees. The Gaekwar may, for example, postpone another trip to Europe. The expense for such trips falls on the general State exchequer. We are not aware that there is a Civil List in Baroda, which the Maharajah must not exceed.

DEATH OF MR. HORNIMAN'S MOTHER.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Sarah Horniman, mother of Mr. B. G. Horniman. The cable conveying the sad news was received by Mr. Horniman yesterday.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

UNIMPEACHABLE SECURITY.

(BY C. S. RANGASWAMI)

Speaking at the opening of the Allahabad Branch of the Punjab National Bank, Pandit Motilal Nehru rightly emphasised that the political salvation of the country is indissolubly bound up with its economic salvation; that at the basis of such economic progress is the development of a purely national banking system; and that it is a "suicidal policy" on the part of Indians to withhold support from those banking institutions which form the nucleus of an Indian national banking system. Among such banks which claim to be Indian in capital, Indian in directorate, Indian in management and Indian in policy and which can be confidently depended upon to play a great part in the creation of a really national banking service, not the least important is the Central Bank of India. As a token of its intrinsic vitality may be mentioned this fact that in spite of the "raid" in August last when not less than Rs. 2 crores was paid out to excited withdrawers in a space of two days, the deposits of the bank on 31st December 1925 stand at Rs. 14,15,67,000 as against Rs. 13,86,16,000 on 31st December 1924. The study of the balance-sheet of a bank like the Central is educative for more reasons than one. In the first instance, it serves the purpose of enabling every depositor to realize for himself the security of the bank with which he has his dealings. In the second instance, it affords the most unanswerable proof that there are enough indigenous banking institutions in this country which are managed as efficiently, whose policy is as enlightened and whose methods of working are as scientific and up-to-date as those of any foreign compeer. A fair, accurate and impartial analysis will form the final and conclusive argument in favour of a more patriotic attitude on behalf of Indian business men and depositors. In presenting here a study of the balance-sheet of the Central I am actuated by my faith that there is the utmost need at the present moment for an effective propaganda for the mobilization of the fullest possible support from Indians for Indian institutions.

The following are some of the tests which a depositor, as distinguished from a shareholder, must apply to a balance-sheet in order to assure himself that the bank with which he places his deposits is secure:—

(1) What is the security offered by the bank to the depositors in the shape of bank's own money, actual or realisable, that is, in the shape of paid-up capital plus uncalled capital plus reserve funds? And what is the ratio of such security to the total volume of deposits, current and fixed?

(2) How is the "liquidity" of the bank? That is to say what is the total amount maintained by the bank under the following heads: "Cash with bankers", "Moneys at call", "Net investment in Government or gilt-edged securities" and "Bills discounted or purchased"? And what is the proportion of such total amount to the demand liability or current deposits?

(3) How are the bank's moneys, not comprised under the heads mentioned in clause (2) above, invested? What is the percentage of loans "fully secured" and of loans "secured by personal liability?"

Security to Depositors.

Applying these tests to the Central's balance-sheet for the year ended 31st December 1925 (which will be placed before the shareholders at the annual General Meeting to be held this afternoon) we arrive at the following conclusions:—

(1) It is axiomatic that the depositors of a bank have a more secured position than share-holders as the latter are mortgaged, so to say, to the former not only to the extent of their paid-up capital but also, of the uncalled liability (if any) and of the reserve funds which have been built up year after year. Thus, in the case of the Central, the total security which the depositors are assured of is made up as follows:—

Paid up capital	Rs. 1,68,13,200-0-0
Uncalled liability	Rs. 1,68,13,200-0-0
Reserve fund	Rs. 1,00,00,000-0-0
Total	Rs. 4,36,26,400-0-0

The security of nearly Rs. 4½ crores as against the total deposits of over Rs. 14,00,00,000 reveals the gratifying percentage of 33 1/3 per cent.

(2) The Directors of the Central are keenly alive to the necessity of keeping a predominantly liquid position as the most effective means of thorough preparedness against mischievous runs. Their motto is "liquidity" before "profit" as is revealed by the following figures, making up the total liquid assets of the bank:—

Cash	Rs. 2,90,41,342-0-0
Call money and bullion	Rs. 18,07,073-0-0
Net Government Securities	Rs. 3,47,11,036-0-0
Bills discounted	Rs. 1,39-00,352-0-0
Total	Rs. 7,94,59,803-0-0

This as against the current deposits of Rs. 6,73,33,704 discloses the fact that the liquid assets held by the Bank are Rs. 1,20,00,000 in excess of the demand liability. That is to say, if there is a run on the bank, it should be able to pay every rupee in the current account straight off and yet have Rs. 1,20,00,000 left over.

A Popular Bank.

(3) Fully secured loans are Rs. 5,77,37,573-0-0 as against personally secured loans of Rs. 3,44,03,938-0-0. When it is remembered that out of the latter more than one-third is in the form of trade bills endorsed in most cases by shroffs which are, as a rule, perfectly safe, the ratio of fully secured loans to personally secured loans is satisfactory indeed." It is also worthy of note that though the bank's fixed deposits show an increase of Rs. 35,00,000 over those for the preceding year, the interest paid thereon is Rs. 8,00,000 less; that is to say, the Central has been able to mobilise deposits even by offering a smaller rate of interest which is a true index of its growing popularity with depositors.

DUDDUBHAI VOTES.

I made it a point to accompany Duddubhai to the polling station yesterday morning. So did Mr. Marfatia, Duddubhai's intimate friend and counsellor, who had proved so valuable when candidate after candidate had invaded Duddubhai's flat during the last fortnight. Mr. Marfatia, who had managed always to get scent of every such attack, had warded it off with a preliminary wave of welcome, which was also a note of farewell for the approaching candidate, when he used to say from Duddubhai's door-step: "Certainly. Duddubhai will do his best. All his *available* votes are yours. Oh yes, he is a strong Nationalist. You can depend upon him. By the way, have you tackled Ratilal? Come along, I will take you to him." Before Duddubhai had time enough to speak, the whole party was on several occasions out of his flat, in pursuit of Ratilal.

* * *

Natu, the six-year-old son of Duddubhai, insists on accompanying us. He has seen the symbols, and he wants to know whether the umbrella gets more votes, or the Man, or the little Bird, or the Horse. Natu has classified the Horses. One looks a Bilati Horse, the other a Deshi variety. Natu wants to come. "But where do you put the paper, Papa?" he asks, "Do you write your name on the Horse's back, Papa?" Natu is told you have to make crosses and put the paper in a box. "In a box? Then can I go and find out whether there is room in the box for your paper, Papa?" Natu thinks we ought to leave early, otherwise there will be no room for Papa's paper to get into that box.

* * *

"Avo bhai, Avo." "How are you, Duddubhai?" Polling Agents surround us. I explain that I have already voted. The candidate sure of Duddubhai's warmest support comes up. "How are you, Duddubhai? Have some *supari*?" "I say, no treating," from a Polling Agent of another candidate, and there is general laughter at the sally. "Are you, let me see, are you 8573?" The procedure begins, and Duddubhai is carried along between two Polling Agents, taken from one clerk to another, and is ready to fill in a huge coloured sheet, which looks to him very much like some shipping insurance document. "Where do I fill this in?", he asks, "get in there, there," say the Polling Agents, "get under" cries the very visible emblem of Civic Authority in the shape of a liveried Municipality peon, and Duddubhai bends down to pass under a rope barrier, thus making his obeisance to the Deity of the Ballot-Box. But there is a shout "Papa, Papa" cries Natu from the table, "Vote for the Deshi Ghodo. I don't like the Bilati one. Look, his legs are so crooked." General hilarity, in which a certain candidate is unable to join.

* * *

"Are you . . . ?" Mr. Marfatia says he is No. 8073, but he will vote afterwards. "No, no, you can't escape like that." The Agents crowd round him. "Let me see, but 8079—that is not your name." "Oh, it does not matter, really it doesn't", from Marfatia. "But it does." Further research. The crowd swells. "Well, you see, I am not a voter in *this* Ward." The Agents are off in a huff.

LAX.

TRIFLES.

Mr. Chintamani has commenced his mission to revive Liberalism in India. At a lecture in Cawnpore he complained that "the Congress had failed in not giving its serious attention to the problem of constitutional reforms." Well, Mr. Chintamani did, and took an inside interest in them. What was the result?

* * *

The Madras Corporators are energetic people. They have directed their Chief Executive Officer "immediately to take steps to remove the stray monkeys that roam in certain parts of the city." They are not to be killed and one hopes no cruel methods will be allowed to be employed. But the removal will be a ticklish job.

* * *

I have heard of a Municipal body in Northern India which lured monkeys into railway vans, and sent them along as goods—very perishable. The idea was to let them loose in a forest. Alas the ways of monkeys differ from those of their reputed cousins, and at some siding they got off. The people of that town do not like to be reminded of the incident.

* * *

The printer's devil has played a very curious prank this week, owing to the omission of the first letter "m". I read in a manifesto issued by a would-be "civic father" that he would devote his attention to the education and the general uplift of the "asses", were he returned to the Corporation!

* * *

At a local celebration at which the Bishop of the diocese and the leading Non-conformist minister of the town were present, the mayor was so delighted with this fusion of forces that he exclaimed:—

"What I says, gentlemen, is this: "If a man's 'art is in the right place, it don't matter what sex he belongs to!"

WAYFARER.

HOLKAR AND BAWLA CASE.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY APPOINTED.

DELHI, Feb. 1.

The following communique is issued:—

The Governor-General has decided that a Commission of Enquiry should be appointed to investigate the alleged connection of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore with the attempted abduction of Mumtaz Begum and the murder of the late Mr. Bawla in Bombay on January 12th 1925. The Commission if appointed will consist of two High Court Judges, two ruling Princes and a senior Officer of the Political Department.

The procedure which will be followed is that which was laid down as a result of the recommendations made in Paragraph 309 of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report for cases where the question arises of depriving a ruler temporarily or permanently of any of his powers or privileges. The function of the committee is to investigate the facts of the case and to offer advice to the Government of India. Whenever the Governor-General decides that a case has arisen for the appointment of a Court of Enquiry the ruler concerned has the option of intimating that he does not desire that a Commission should be appointed. The Maharaja Holkar has been informed of the conclusion at which the Governor-General has arrived.—A. P.

"ANTINO" RESCUED.

NARRATIVES OF MID-OCEAN ORDEAL

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Wife's frantic rush up the gangway, her momentary collapse in the arms of her husband, their kisses and an eager exchange of greetings was the happy ending of the thrilling epic of the sea when the American liner "President Roosevelt" with the rescued crew of the derelict British steamer "Antinoe" on board drew up alongside the Plymouth wharf to-day. The joyful couple were the wife and the Captain of the "Antinoe." The former then ardently turned and thanked the "President Roosevelt's" Captain Fried who replied, "It's nothing. It is just what we sailors do for one another." On the other hand England and America are ringing with Capt. Fried's heroic rescue of the "Antinoe's" crew in the mid-Atlantic despite terrific weather after standing by for four days, two of the "President Roosevelt's" crew being lost.

The King cabled to Washington thanking the "President Roosevelt's" crew to which President Coolidge replied pointing out that the event was only another illustration of the gallantry of the mariners of the United States and Britain.

GREETINGS.

A remarkable proof of the depth of the Anglo-American friendship was furnished on the "President Roosevelt's" arrival at Plymouth. The American steamer was greeted with long blasts of syrens of neighbouring vessels and rousing cheers from the shore where the Admiralty, the Board of Trade and the Commander-in-Chief of Devonport were represented. Graphic narratives of the mid-ocean ordeal were given by both the rescuers and the rescued. What the sea was like is illustrated by the story of one of the "Antinoe's" men who was washed overboard by one wave and washed back by the next. The "Antinoe's" Captain before disembarking handed letters to Capt. Fried and "President Roosevelt's" Chief Officer, who manned the rescue boats, expressing the heartfelt gratitude on behalf of himself and his officers and crew, and saying, "You have indeed given us back our lives." Some public recognition of the gallantry of "President Roosevelt's" crew was expressed at an informal gathering in "President Roosevelt's" saloon when speeches were made by the Mayor of Plymouth and the Chairman of the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce.—Reuter's Special.

CAPTAIN'S STORY.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

A narrative rarely equalled the outside pages of Conrad's novels was told by Mr. Tose, the Captain of the "Antinoe" whose account of a long series of almost superhuman efforts to keep the disabled, engineless and rudderless ship afloat during the apparently unending hurricane of unprecedented violence, had many poignant passages like the signal to the "Roosevelt" "A J" namely, "Wish to abandon, but have not means." The "Antinoe's" cargo of wheat in bulk which was virtually liquified on the morning of January 23rd was causing a heavy list. The crew attempted an impossible task of standing on the sloping deck to replace the hatch and tarpaulins which were washed away. The crew was cheered on the night of January 24th by the arrival of the "Roosevelt" which pumped out the oil and lessened the pounding seas, but despondency set in when successive efforts of the "Roosevelt" to establish contact failed. Boat after boat was launched and upset. The crews were marvellously rescued. A heavy snowstorm obscured the view of the "Roosevelt" which disappeared for twenty hours and was resighted on January 26th. The gale was still too fierce for the "Roosevelt" to operate. The whole of the "Antinoe's" interior was then flooded. The crew who had no food or water clung to the inclined decks. The "Roosevelt" blinked "doing everything I can, but impossible to send a boat on this sea." Mr. Tose replied: "Yes, we know. We are very grateful to you." Later Mr. Tose sent a morse signal saying that the "Antinoe" was listing more heavily and shipping more water whereupon the "Roosevelt" manoeuvred unsuccessfully trailing a boat. The line was occasionally fired over the stern, but it broke. Finally on January 27th the "Antinoe" was on the point of sinking when a boat was secured with difficulty and took off a dozen married members of the crew. Thereafter, the weather became moderate and the remainder left a few hours' later.—Reuter.

HEROISM IN ROUGH SEAS.

LONDON, Febry 1.

Another thrilling sea-story was told by Captain Wurpts, of the North German Lloyd Liner "Bremen" on his arrival at Queenstown, where he was accorded a civic welcome for his heroic attempts to rescue the crew of the British freighter "Laristan" which foundered in the mid-Atlantic on 27th January, after it had encountered the same storm which the "Antinoe" encountered. The "Bremen" stood by for 24 hours in snows-storms, her crew were unable to lower her boats, but threw lines one of which the "Laristan's" crew succeeded in fastening to a boat which was dragged towards the "Bremen." One of the seven occupants was drowned. The "Bremen" stood by the whole night. The "Laristan" was not visible in the dawn, and the sea was strewn with her wreckage. 25 persons were drowned.—Reuter's Special.

PENNILESS INDIAN BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL.

SPECIAL LEAVE TO APPEAL DENIED.

LONDON, Febry. 1.

For the first time in living memory an Indian appeared personally to conduct his appeal before the Privy Council. The appellant was Bilas Chandra Bonerjea, ex-Sub-Inspector, Bengal Police. He pleaded for special leave to appeal in "forma pauperis" against the decision of the Calcutta High Court confirming an year's imprisonment to which he had been sentenced by the District Session's Court in 1922. Mr Bonerjea was practically penniless and he came to London by entering the service of a wealthy traveller. Subsequently he befriended the Association interested in the welfare of Indians. Mr. Bonerjea looked visibly exhausted after an hour's reading of his appeal.

Lord Dunedin congratulated the appellant on his conduct of the case, and added very kindly. "We are very sorry we are unable to help you." He explained that the Privy Council was not a criminal court of appeal. "My Lords, I had no justice anywhere," sobbed the appellant, to which Lord Dunedin replied: "We are very sorry." The appellant bowed and retired to an ante-room, where he received many sympathetic expressions.—Reuter.

FASCIST STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Rome.—The official disapproval of the anti-German demonstrations is contained in an order issued by the Fascist Directory which forbids the Fascist students to participate in demonstrations on the ground that Government does not need such manifestations to enable it to defend Italy's case with dignity and firmness.—Reuter.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE TO INDIA.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Rome.—Monsignor Mooney, new Apostolic Delegate to India, was consecrated Archbishop of Irenopolis this morning by Cardinal Van Rossum assisted by Monsignor Marchetti, Secretary of Congregation for Propaganda, and Monsignor Serafini, Secretary of Congregation of Council. The ceremony was held in the artistic Chapel of the American College. The Indian students belonging to the College of Propaganda served. India was represented by Pasikara Mudiliyar of Ceylon, and England by Sir Odo Russel, British Minister to Holy See. At the dinner party afterwards, 225 guests were present including Cardinals Van Rossum and Bisleti and Sir Odo Russel, when a number of speeches were made congratulating the new Archbishop on the important mission entrusted to him.—Reuter's Special.

SYRIANS' "RAIDS" IN DAMASCUS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Damascus.—Despite the precautions taken by the French authorities, brigands still enter the town with impunity. Raids accompanied by shooting are a daily occurrence, and at present it is unsafe to move about the native quarter owing to the danger of firing breaking out at any moment. Recently the brigands penetrated the Amara quarter near the Christian quarter and kidnapped the brother-in-law of the President of the Damascus Municipality, and are holding him to a ransom of 5,000 sterling in gold.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council will give a farewell dinner in honour of Lord and Lady Reading on the 18th March.

Bulawayo.—Aviator Cogham has arrived here.

Pernambuco.—Major Franco, Spanish Aviator, has arrived here.

THE DAMOCLES' SWORD

INDIANS' FATE IN S. AFRICA.

A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 1.

Mr. C. F. Andrews wires:—

"Intense anxiety prevails at the present moment. The fate of the Colour Bar Bill all depends on the Labour Party. Decision will be called immediately.

Looking backward, a possible estimate is the improvement of the prospects regarding the Asiatic Bill. The first change came after full cables of H. H. the Aga Khan's speech in the Bombay meeting, secondly, a crowded audience at Dr. Tagore's lecture in Cape Town impressed Parliament members. Hence to-day the atmosphere is decidedly brighter."

"A GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT."

MR. ANDREWS ON DANGER OF SHATTERING IT.

CAPE TOWN, Febry. 1.

Mr. Andrews, closing the long discussion in the "Cape Times" on the Smuts-Gandhi Settlement, reiterates that it was a gentleman's agreement rather than a legal enactment, and concludes by saying the "immemorial patience of the East is giving way, both in India and Japan. The United States broke an agreement in an excited moment by Anti-Asiatic legislation. Something similar is being accomplished by South Africa. The Asiatic Bill shatters with one blow, the Smuts-Gandhi settlement. Yet a conflict is not inevitable. Still there is room for mutual understanding between India and South Africa on honourable terms. It is evident that the appreciation of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore proves that India herself is not disliked by South Africa, but her name is one to conjure with for romance, wisdom and beauty. But there can be literally no understanding on honourable terms if the present Asiatic Bill is passed."—Reuter.

RACIAL PREJUDICE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MRS. NAIDU'S PRESENCE WILL DO LOT OF GOOD.

LAHORE, Feb. 1.

Before he left for Rawalpindi Mr. Sorabjee of the South African Deputation in an interview stated that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's presence in South Africa at this critical juncture would be of immense help to her countrymen there. Mrs. Naidu by her forceful speeches and by her personality had done much to remove racial prejudice during her last visit to South Africa and if she could spare time and go there once more at this juncture he was sure the obnoxious Areas Reservation and Immigration Bill would not be forced through the Union Parliament. The Indians in South Africa remembered Mrs. Naidu's name with gratitude and had great confidence in her.—A. P.

OCCUPATION TROOPS DEPART

JUBILATION IN COLOGNE.

LONDON, Febry. 1.

Cologne.—At the stroke of midnight of Sunday the booming of the "Deutsche Gloucke," the gigantic bell which had replaced the Kaiser Glocke which was sacrificed in wartime, was the signal for the outburst of jubilation at the departure of the occupation troops. Rockets shrieked joyously towards the sky in torchlight. Processions were formed, and the whole city was relieved that after seven years of occupation it had been surrendered in a spirit of revelry. The chief feature was a speech of the Burgomaster begun punctually at the stroke of midnight before a vast concourse in the illuminated Cathedral square. The tolling of bells, the speeches of the Burgomaster and the Prussian Premier, the singing of the Deutschland Ueber Alles by the crowds were clearly heard all over Germany owing to elaborate broadcasting arrangements.—Reuter's Special.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE'S WORK.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Geneva.—The Managing Board of the International Labour Office has just concluded its periodical meeting for the purpose of reviewing the past work. Cognisance was taken of the report dealing with the conditions of labour in coal mines and it was decided to call for further report on the subject of employment of native labour. It was also resolved that future meetings of the Labour Office should be public, except in special circumstances.—Reuter.

CAPT. CANNING LEAVES FOR ENGLAND.

LONDON, Febry. 1.

Paris.—Papers here publish a message from Tangier stating that at the request of the British Consul-General there Captain Canning has left for Gibraltar "en route" to England. Before leaving, he said that he was temporarily giving up his interest in the Riffian affairs.—Reuter.

TRADE UNION BILL

INDIA AND LOCARNO PACTS.

DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY.

DELHI, Feb. 1.

A heavy agenda of official business appeared on the Order Paper when the Assembly met after three days' interval. Sir Howard D'Egville was present in the distinguished Visitors' Gallery. Col. Gidney took the oath of allegiance amidst applause.

Mr. Bhore replying to Mr. Chamanlal said the Colour Bar Bill before the Union Assembly was engaging the urgent attention of the Government of India. Sir Denys Bray replying to Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao said that the Locarno pact put no obligation on India or Dominions unless they expressly signified the approval of the Pact. The British Government had reserved the question for discussion at the forthcoming Imperial Conference. Government did not propose to consult the Assembly. A volley of supplementary questions followed for fifteen minutes in which Sir Purshottamdas, Mr. Rao, Mr. Rangaswami and Mr. Chamanlal participated.

Sir Denys Bray said that the matter concerned the high policy of the State. The Government of India was closely examining the Pact and its obligations both financial and otherwise. The Government had not come to any decision yet but would come to a provisional conclusion before the Imperial Conference. He declined to answer a number of questions as he could not give more information on the point.—A.P

A question of Mr. B. Das regarding the grant of Lee concessions to services other than those mentioned in the Lee Report elicited information that the Lee Concession was also granted to the Bombay Political Department's officers and the Burma Frontier service. It applied to the latter only so far as sterling overseas pay and passage benefits were concerned.

DELHI DECORATION SCHEME.

A question was again asked to-day about Mr. North in connexion with the new Delhi decoration scheme when Mr. K. Ahmed asked whether Government would not consider the advisability of sending away Mr. North because the Assembly would not sanction the grant for his services. (Laughter.)

Replying to Dr. Lohokare, Mr. Bhore said no decision had yet been arrived at regarding the constitution of the Civil Medical Service.

Dr. Lohokare and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar drew attention to a disclosure in the "Hindustan Times" regarding a circular letter to Provincial Governments on the subject. Was that publication substantially correct?

Mr. Bhore said he could not answer the question without disclosing official information. A circular letter had been sent to Provincial Governments. Final decision had not been reached. When it was reached the Assembly would be informed of it.

SIR F. WHYTE'S BOOK.

Mr. Ranga Iyer asked what action Government proposed to take on Sir Frederic Whyte's book on "India, a Federation"?

Home Member: Government propose to read it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Ranga Iyer: Is it not a fact that an ordinary Professor of History would have written a better book?

President: Order, order.

Home Member: This is a serious reflection on the valuable work of the past Presidents of the House.

Mr. Ranga Iyer next asked why it was that Government did not subscribe to every view expressed in the yearly review of India.

The Home Member replied that if Government were to subscribe to every word that copy would be dull and atmosphere different and the book would not prove so interesting to readers. That was why they entrusted the work to the special officer.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replying to Kumar Ganganand Sinha's question regarding the Communist propaganda in England said he could not say more than that Government had received information shewing that Communists in England were carrying on undesirable activities among Indian students at Oxford.

Mr. Chamanlal asked whether Government considered this information correct. The Home Member replied it did.

Mr. Chamanlal declared that the Secretary of the Oxford Union had already categorically repudiated the suggestion. The Home Member did not think so, and promised to see more closely what was said on the matter.

After questions had been answered the Assembly proceeded to elect eight members to the Committee on Public Accounts and fourteen to the Standing Finance Committee.

Messrs. A. Rengaswami Iyengar and Rama Iyengar intimated that they did not want to stand for election to the Public Accounts Committee, and Mr. Shunmugham Chetty withdrew from election to the Standing Committee. (Results of the election will be announced later.)

The next motion of Mr. Tonkinson was for consideration of the Bill to amend the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890. The Bill was considered and passed without alteration.

Mr. Tonkinson then moved consideration of the Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 in order to make it clear that the provincial small cause courts had no power to order attachment of immoveable property before judgment.

Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan did not oppose the Bill, but moved it be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Duraisamy Iyengar asked whether

(Continued on next page.)

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

UNPRECEDENTED LIVELINESS.

With yesterday's Municipal elections a new epoch was ushered in,—none can say whether it is for better or for worse. The polling booth and the ballot box has come to stay, with all their attendant evils, and the unprecedented scenes which were seen on Monday were the culminating point of a strenuous campaign conducted by some over several months. For once the citizens were galvanised into action and made to abandon their habitual lethargy and in a way forced to realise that they possessed municipal franchise. Unfortunately, most of the voting was carried on on communal and sectional lines. Every Hindu voted for his particular caste candidate, a Parsi for Parsi, and a Moslem for a Moslem candidate, and voting on party lines was mostly absent. Only in one or two cases was this strictly communal basis of voting abandoned. At Girgaum Ward, which is the most intelligent of all Wards, where Mr. Horniman and Mr. Nariman were candidates, they were getting general support and not merely their communal vote. Of course, in the case of Mr. Horniman to hope for any European votes is unthinkable, and Mr. Nariman was equally supported by Hindus and Parsis. But in other cases voting was strictly on communal and sectional lines. Where the voters were educated and intelligent, their intelligence was used for the purpose of making the position of their communal candidates safe. But in those parts of the city where the working classes lived a candidate to succeed required to have some influence among the mill-owners, or in the alternative some of his relations must have some mills, and then he could shepherd a large number of mill workers into the polling booth. This aspect was to be seen in Byculla, Parel and Dadar Wards, and some of the obscure candidates shot forward like rockets with the help of these mill labourers who were taken to the polling booths by jobbers and mill officials. Which of these two things was preferable it was difficult to say—whether unintelligent communal voting by educated persons, or this wholesale surrender of the uneducated workers to their masters.

NOT ROSY PROSPECTS FOR NATIONALISTS.

The prospects for the Nationalists were not very rosy on the whole, and nobody need be surprised if many tried workers failed to get into the Corporation again. Since voting was by ballot even the candidates themselves could not say whether they were able to secure all the votes promised by their supporters, whom they had wheedled into the polling booths. But never before in Bombay was so much interest shown in the Municipal elections, and all the 136 candidates were trying their level best to succeed. But trying was one thing and succeeding another, and until the final results were declared by the Municipal authorities any forecast based on mere promises, or on the number of voters led to the polling stations, were bound to be wrong. This year the Corporation had tabooed treating, and it was a great handicap to some of the candidates, and a hardship to the voters, who were unable to regale themselves at the expense of the candidates. Another change introduced this year was that every company would have to send its representatives to the polling booth if it desired to record its votes, as formerly one had only to collect so many stamped authorities from different companies to be sure of their votes. All this, of course, did not mean that voting was cleaner or better, but within these limitations things were not so bad as before.

POSITION IN WARDS.

In A Ward three Parsi candidates had made common cause, and they appeared to be doing extremely well. Then there were also other Parsi candidates like Sir D. M. Petit, Mr. Chowna, Dr. Sukhia, Mr. Poonegar, and Mr. Narielwalla. The first two were doing better than the others, but the total Parsi vote in this Ward is only 2,395. There were two Moslem candidates, both Nationalists, and to succeed they must also get some Hindu votes. There were three Hindu candidates here, and two of them were likely to succeed, as also the three European and Jew candidates. The total number of seats for this Ward is 12 and there are 12,518 voters, of which European voters number 2,230, Hindus 2,531 Moslems 1,055. Jews and Anglo-Indians have got only 553 voters among them. There were 3,774 firms who had votes.

In the B Ward (Mandvi) there are nearly 16,000 voters of which Hindus are 6,221, and Mahomedans 7,822; the other communities in this Ward are negligible; nearly 1,500 firms possess votes in this Ward. There was very great competition for the 16 seats, as 30 candidates were wooing the electorate. There were 14 Moslems and 14 Hindus, one Parsi and one Jew candidate, of whom nine are Nationalists, Mr. V. J. Patel being the chief of them. Here the Nationalists seemed to be doing well, though the absence of Mr. Patel was a great handicap to the whole Party. Men like Mr. Barodawalla were sure to get in, as he was a Borah candidate put forward by his own community. Most of the Nationalists standing here were men of weight and influence and were not likely to do bad in the contest, which was keen.

In Bhuleshwar (C) Ward the contest was equally keen and here the number of voters is the largest in the city—24,500, of whom 16,621 are Hindus, 4,271 Moslems, and 1,711 Parsis, the other communities being negligible minorities. Here there were 20 Hindu candidates, as against 4 Moslems, 2 Parsis and one Goanese. It was from this Ward that the President of the Congress, Mrs. Naidu, held her seat in the Corporation, but her chances of success are not very hopeful this year as she had no communal backing, and even if she had it she would not have it. Even in the morning Mr Tairsee, who had now openly broken with the Nationalist Party and his two Vaishnav opponents had made their seats quite secure, unless of course, something happened in the afternoon to upset their plans. Here the new Khan Bahadur who left the Nationalist Party last time soon after he was elected, had also made himself sure of his seat. Messrs. Motiwalla, Velker, Bhat, Navalker, B. T. Desai, Mohanlal Desai and Miss Lotewalla were doing extremely well and some of them were dead certainties. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji was also sure of his return, as also the two Parsi candidates who generally top the polls since Parsi votes were cast in their favour solidly. It was difficult to speak of the chances of new candidates.

In the Girgaum (D) Ward there were 13 candidates for the 10 seats and here there are 22,809 voters, Hindus coming first with 14,484, Parsis with 5,938, Moslems 838 and Anglo-Indians and Europeans about 1,100. Dr. Dadachanji generally secures his return to the Corporation every year, and Mr. Cooper, was also likely to come in. But here two new candidates have found a large body of supporters among the voters, Messrs. Mantri and Chandavarker. They were leading in the morning and European votes have gone to the latter. In these elections the man with the longest purse comes out successful, and Providence is on the side of biggest battalions. Long purse means more votes and more workers and canvassers, and these things tell in the end. From out of this Ward some of the most useful members of the Corporation come, e.g. Messrs. Jamnadas and Nariman, and they were doing well. Mr. B. G. Horniman was also standing here, and to him votes were offered unasked and unsought for, since it was the wish of all that he should step into the Corporation. He had not sent out either motor cars for unwilling voters, nor canvassers. His appeal to the voters to divide their votes, and not to vote solidly for him was likely to tell against him. In this Ward there are 6 Hindu candidates, 5 Parsis, one European and one Christian. Dr Viegas is extremely popular and has a great record behind him in the Corporation. Dr Savarkar had a large body of voters with him among the Boccanese. Mrs. Gokhalay might also be able to struggle in, but nothing could be said about her. Girgaum has the distinction of having the largest number of educated voters, which meant too much communal voting as was seen on Monday.

It has also got some of the richest voters since Malabar Hill, the place where the mighty live, is included in the C Ward.

Now comes Byculla (E) Ward with 18 candidates and 10 seats, and here the total number of voters is 17,674. There are 7,984 Hindu voters, 4,478 Moslems, Anglo-Indians, etc., 2,889, European 1,117 and Parsis 926. Here the struggle was exceedingly keen, but the three Kamati gentlemen were likely to succeed, namely Messrs. Salam, Pupala and Jitker. Dr. Fernandes had done well. Mr. Poonawalla who had seceded from the Nationalist Party was getting a large number of votes. Mr. Belgaumwalla's chances were also rosy, as also those of the other three Parsi candidates. Mr. V. A. Desai also stood a very good chance.

Parel (F) Ward has only 11,991 voters, Hindus predominating with 8,339, Parsis coming next with 1,639, Mahomedans 897, and Europeans and others with about 1,000. There are only six seats here with 15 candidates. Here Messrs. Asavale, and Parelkar with the two Parsi doctors were leading, to all outward appearances. Among the rest Messrs. Joseph, Nensy, and Joshi had secured a fairly large number of votes for themselves. Mr. Vas was supported by most of the Christians and Europeans in that Ward. Mr. G. B. Nare received a good amount of workmen's support.

In Mahim (G) Ward there were 16 candidates for six seats and here the Nationalists were meeting with many difficulties. Cartloads of mill labourers were led into the polling booth to record their votes in favour of a relation of a mill owner, while a man like Mr. Jhabwala was neglected. There are 8,999 Hindu voters here, 1,219 Moslems, 1,161 Anglo-Indians, 715, Parsis and 208 Europeans. There were 9 Hindu candidates, two Moslems and two Parsis and one Christians. The Christian and the Moslem candidates were doing well between themselves, but the Nationalists were meeting with great opposition in the morning, although the position was likely to improve for the better in the evening one might be allowed to hope.

There were about 7,500 firms possessing votes in the whole Bombay and they were not likely to be given to Nationalists in most cases, and altogether 118,000 persons possess the franchise. The result of the polling would be declared in a couple of days, and then the venue would change and the disappointed candidates would rush to the Small Causes Court, as they do every year.

WANT OF UNITY AMONG NATIONALIST CANDIDATES.

LATER.

The position of most of the Nationalist candidates remained substantially the same, although there was a great rush of voters in the evening. This late rush might or might not improve their position, and it was useless to speculate on such matters. It was unfortunate that the Nationalist candidates did not follow Mr. Horniman's wholesome advice of asking their supporters to distribute their votes equally among the Nationalist candidates. Each for himself and devil take the hindmost seemed to be the policy adopted at Girgaum and other Wards. Dr. Savarkar must have secured too large a proportion of Deccani vote, which he could well have spared for others, if not for Mrs. Gokhalay. The same might be said of others, but it was no use moralising over past events now. One thing was apparent—there was no united, concerted action among

(Continued on page 8.)

HIGH COURT.

ALTERATIONS IN BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

A CASE UNDER NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Coyajee.)

Messrs. Cox and Co. ..... Appellants.

vs.

H. Pestonji and Co. ..... Respondents.

The plaintiffs brought this suit to recover a sum of Rs. 4,24,996 on 48 accepted Bills of Exchange against certain shipments by three different firms in England. The Bills were presented to the defendants for acceptance on different dates and they were all accepted. The due dates were noted on the Bills and the Bills were duly stamped as foreign Bills of Exchange. The Bills were duly presented for payment on their respective due dates but were dishonoured and by mutual consent the time for payment was extended. The alterations in the due dates resulting from the extension of time, were noted on the top of the bills. The defendants raised various contentions by their written statement. At the hearing before the learned trial judge various issues were raised but the trial was confined in the first instance to the issue whether the bills were admissible in evidence. The main argument for the defendants was that when the original due dates were altered and the alteration was noted on each bill, it became a new instrument and required a new stamp. The alterations in the date were material alterations within the meaning of Sec. 87 of the Negotiable Instruments Act with the result that the instrument became a new bill which required to be stamped again. It was argued on the other hand for the plaintiffs that there was no alteration in the body of the bill. The noting of the altered new date on the top was a mere matter of convenience and did not form an essential part of the bill and there was no new instrument requiring fresh stamp.

Mr. Justice Shah who tried the case in the first instance held that the alteration in the due date was a material alteration. The bill therefore required a new stamp and not having been duly stamped it was inadmissible in evidence under Sec. 35 of the Indian Stamp Act. The learned Judge therefore held that 37 out of the 48 bills were inadmissible in evidence. As regards the remaining 11 he held that they were admissible because the altered dates were not noted on the bills but they were effectively cancelled, the time for payment with regard to those bills also having been extended. The learned judge accordingly dismissed the plaintiffs' suit with costs.

The plaintiffs appealed.

Mr G. C. O'Gorman with Mr. Coltman and Mr. Campbell instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Gandhy and Co. appeared for the appellants which Mr B. J. Desai with the Advocate-General and Sir Thomas Strangman instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia appeared for the respondents.

APPEAL ALLOWED.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of counsel allowed the appeal. Their Lordships observed in the course of their judgment that if the defendants' argument, namely, that because the time for payment was extended, the bills were cancelled, was correct, it made no difference whether the fact of the extension of time was entered on the bills or not. Their Lordships could not agree with the view of the trial judge that the 11 bills which showed no alteration noted on their face were cancelled merely because the time for payment was extended. Under Sec. 82 of the Negotiable Instruments Act cancellation, release or payment, might affect a bill but mere extension of time did not affect any cancellation of the bill. The simple question in the case was whether entering the altered due dated on the bills constituted a material alteration. A number of cases had been cited and it was conceded that if there was material alteration the liability of the acceptors would be affected. But their Lordships did not agree that merely entering these dates on the bills constituted a material alteration. It was a mere memorandum of calculation of the extended due date and it did not become part of the bill by the mere circumstance of its being entered upon the bills. Their Lordships cited Fanshaw V. Peet 26 L. J. Ex. p. 314. The contention of the defendants was not consonant either with law or with commonsense. The appeal was accordingly allowed with costs.

BHIWANI FIRE CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHIWANI, Jan. 30.

The Special Magistrate, Lala Beshambar Dayal Singh, pronounced judgment on the 27th instant in the case in which Rai Bahadur Tarachand, his son Murlidhar and manager Sripad were being prosecuted for alleged arson and cheating in connection with the fire in the Bhiwani Mills. The Magistrate delivered an elaborate and lengthy judgment and acquitted all the accused.

In the other case in which the Rai Bahadur and his son were accused of embezzlement the accused were also acquitted.

TRADE UNION BILL

(Continued from previous page.)

Government could not consider the advisability of vesting in small cause courts power to attach immoveable property in certain cases of small value.

Mr. Majid Baksh urged immediate consideration of the Bill which was simple and aimed at clearing doubts that had arisen. There could be no question that when a court had no jurisdiction to attach immoveable property after judgment, it clearly had no right to do so before judgment.

After further discussion in which Messrs. Rangachariar and Rama Iyengar participated the motion for referring the Bill to a Select Committee was lost. The Bill was then considered and passed.

The Assembly then passed the Indian Lunacy Bill without alteration.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

After lunch the Assembly resumed discussion on the Trade Union Bill. Sir B N. Mitra announced that after the Assembly rose on Thursday last, he had a discussion with the leaders on the non-official side, and they had come to a common understanding. The Assembly, therefore, without much discussion adopted his revised amendment laying down in respect of immunity from civil suits that "a registered union shall not be liable in any suit or other legal proceedings in any Civil Court in respect of any atrocious act done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute by an agent of the trade union if it is proved that such a person acted without the knowledge of or contrary to the express instructions given by the Executive of the Trade Union." After the adoption by the House of the above amendment, another legal discussion followed on Mr. Joshi's amendment to delete the following words:—"that immunity shall be granted after the executive (of the Union) has repudiated such an act at the earliest opportunity and by all reasonable means with reasonable publicity."

Sir Alexander Muddiman opposing the amendment maintained that the provison was not unreasonable. He said these bodies should practise straight dealing and not be tempted to have underhand methods.

Mr. S. R. Das also opposed the amendment.

After Messrs. Jinnah, Pundit Motilal Nehru, Rangachariar and Chamanlal had spoken in favour of the amendment it was put to the vote and was carried by 57 votes to 41 votes.

DR. DATTA'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. Datta moved an amendment to Section 22. He urged that at least one-half instead of one-third of the total number of officers of the Union should be persons actually engaged or employed in the industry with which the Union was connected.

Mr. B. Das supported the amendment

Mr. Joshi thought the whole Section was framed on the suspicion that officers of Union would destroy the Union. He declared the Union must have a free choice in the selection of the officers but Government was not in a mood to recognise this. He would, therefore, like the whole Section to be removed.

Sir B. N. Mitra in supporting Dr. Datta's amendment wondered as to whose views Mr. Joshi stated.

Mr. Joshi:—My own views.

Sir B. N. Mitra quoted the views of certain labour organisations which had supported the Government's views.

Mr. Chamanlal also preferred the deletion of the whole Clause.

Mr. Wilson supported Dr. Datta's amendment which was finally carried.

Sir B. N. Mitra did not move the third reading of the Bill.

Dr. Datta then moved a proviso to his amendment (just passed) that the Local Government may declare that provisions of the Section shall not apply to any trade Union tor class of Unions. This was also carried.

AMENDING CODE OF CR. PROCEDURE.

Sir Alexander Muddiman then moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure so as to restore to Magistrates the discretion of sending either to simple or rigorous imprisonment those who had been found guilty under Section 109, a discretion which had been removed in favour of simple imprisonment when the Code underwent revision more than two years ago and the motion for the restoration of the discretion was lost in September last by a majority of one vote. Sir Alexander referred to the opinions of the Local Governments and the jail administration reports.

Pundit Motilal Nehru intimated that he did not want to oppose the bill at the introduction stage but would oppose it later on.

Sir Alexander Muddiman.—I had some suspicion that my friend would oppose it. (Laughter.)

The Bill was then introduced.

Sir Basil Blackett then moved for the consideration of a bill determining liability of certain Governments to taxation in British India in respect of trading operations. The Bill would give effect to the resolution passed by the Imperial Economic Conference in 1923. That resolution stated that several Parliaments of Great Britain, Dominions and India should declare that provisions of its acts or ordinances imposing taxation be deemed to apply to any commercial or industrial enterprise carried on by or on behalf of any other such Governments in the same manner in all respects as if it were carried on by or on behalf of a subject of the British Crown. The Bill was taken into consideration and a slight alteration was made in the sub-clause

THE DAILY HORROR.

CRUELTY AND THE MOVIES.

That considerable cruelty is inflicted upon dumb animals in the production of motion pictures has been known to those who have cared to enquire even casually into the subject. This knowledge now receives strong confirmation from the findings, which we reproduce below, of the Committee appointed under the auspices of "The Christian Science Monitor" of Boston to investigate the charges of cruelty. It is to be hoped that all film manufacturers, cinema proprietors and the cinema-going public as well in India will duly note these findings and that they will take care that no sufferings of any sort are inflicted on the dumb animals and birds in the production of films in India.

Charges of cruelty to animals in the production of motion pictures have been made with almost periodic regularity. Accusations of this nature have frequently been called to the attention of the "Christian Science Monitor."

For the purpose of bringing to light whatever proof there was to substantiate these charges of cruelty should such exist, "The Christian Science Monitor" asked Percival P. Baxter, formerly Governor of Maine; Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the American Humane Education Society, and also president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Rufus Steele of New York City, to investigate.

Report of "The Christian Science Monitor's" committee to investigate the cruelties inflicted upon animals in the production of motion pictures follows. Excerpts:

The charge repeatedly has been made that cruelties are inflicted upon dumb animals in the production of motion pictures. This has caused grave concern to persons interested in humane work, not only because of the physical pain and suffering caused to the animals themselves, but also on account of the harmful and degrading influence upon the moral character of persons, especially children, who witness scenes portraying cruelties.

In our opinion it has been proved beoynd question that cruelty to animals in film production has been countenanced and practised in certain picture studios, both large and small. As a result of our investigation, which included conferences with the Hon. Will Hays, the head of the largest and most influential film producers' organization, and others, some definite progress toward the ultimate elimination of cruelty in picture work has been made.

As the directors referred to control over 90 per cent of the film production in the United States, it is hoped that those who produce the remaining small percentage will follow the example set by Mr. Hays and his associates. They are certain to do so once they realize that public sentiment demands it.

The mere passage of resolutions, however, will not prevent cruelty to animals in the picture industry. An awakened, aggressive public sentiment is needed to supplement and make effective the action of the directors. When picture patrons give both producers and exhibitors to understand that box office receipts will suffer and that picture houses will not be patronized if cruel films are shown, the evil soon will disappear and motion picture animals will suffer no more. Public sentiment is the court of final appeal, and our committee hopes that all who have at heart the welfare of animals will express themselves forcibly to the managers of the picture houses they patronize.

Our investigator, Mr. Lowry, made a conscientious and careful study of his subject, and Mr. Hays' sincerity of purpose and his desire to correct whatever evils exist are beyond question. The latter's co-operation has been genuine, and, although his subordinates at times may not obey his orders, should they fail to do so, and he be made aware of it, we believe they will be held to strict account.

This committee feels that its work has not been in vain, for it is significant that the resolutions of the directors followed the investigation; they did not precede it.

In the interest both of fair play to animals and also of the public morals, we believe that all scenes should be eliminated where dumb creatures are coerced to perform unnatural and dangerous acts, whether actual cruelties are practised upon, or foolish "stunts" are required of, the animal performers. Bull fights, rodeos, diving horses, stampedes of herds of cattle, animals performing dressed as humans, and similar acts degrade the public taste and cause pain to the harmless creatures employed.

The filming of scenes in which cruelty to animals is suggested and where dummies are employed to produce startling effects, also is condemned by us. Although in such cases living animals are not maltreated, deception is practised upon audiences who are led to believe that living creatures actually are involved in the acts portrayed. The effect of such "faked" pictures is to excite the spectators, hardeu them to scenes of cruelty, and dull their senses both to the rights of dumb creatures and to man's duty to be kind and merciful toward them. This committee hopes that the next step forward will be the complete elimination of "suggested" cruelty in film production.

With film studios taking the lead in the right direction, film exhibitors naturally will follow by refusing to exhibit pictures involving either "suggested" or actual cruelty. When this is accomplished the motion-picture industry will be freed from deserved criticism, and will demonstrate that it appreciates the responsibilities it owes the public.

The influence that the motion picture exerts upon the life and thought of the world is tremendous. Those who control this industry well may regard themselves as guardians of the public morals. Approximately 600 feature pictures of five or more reels in length are produced yearly. These are shown in 15,000 theatres to 50,000,000 people weekly in the United States alone. These figures prove that pictures are a tremendous factor to be reckoned with. This industry should strive to attain a position of social and moral leadership and it is peculiarly answerable for any digression from the highest standards. Certainly the rights of those dumb creatures who neither can plead for nor defend themselves should not be invaded, nor should the public taste be degraded in order to bring profit to shareholders.

In conclusion this committee maintains that there is no excuse for the maltreatment of animals in picture production and that neither the principals who countenance nor the employees who practise cruety can escape the odium that properly attaches to them. We believe that at last producers, exhibitors and the public are becoming aware of the importance of this question and that its moral and financial aspects can no longer be ignored. We also recognize the fact that eternal vigilance and ceaseless effort on the part of all interested in dumb animals will be necessary before the cruelty evil is entirely corrected.

Signed:

Percival P. Baxter
Francis H. Rowley
Rufus Steele.

2. Formal passage of the Bill was postponed.

The Assembly was adjourned till to-morrow.

RAILWAY DEMAND.

SWARAJIST PROPOSAL OF REDUCTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

Sunday proves the most busy day for the members of the Assembly for stock is taken on this day of the problems that will come up for the decision during the following week. The plans settled to-day are most gratifying and must be correspondingly the most distressing to Government. The contempt of the Courts Bill was discussed at some length. This legislation which is a grave danger to the liberty and the growth of the Press in India underwent radical alterations in the Select Committee. Though the public and the press would have welcomed a simple recommendation that no such Bill is required the Select Committee did its best to take the sting out of it as much as it could. Government, however, not satisfied with this has threatened to extend powers to chief courts and also to leave it open to them to impose as much fine as they thought advisable in a particular case. The Select Committee decided on the maximum limit of fine to Rs. 2,000. At one time the Swaraj Party's intention was to restrict the trial of the contempt cases only to High Courts in the three presidencies but the necessity of securing unanimity among themselves and with the Independents has led to the adoption of the suggestion that all High Courts might be granted the power under the Bill. But whether the Independents will finally support or not is somewhat doubtful. As for fine both the Swarajists and the Independents are happily determined to stand against tampering with the standard fixed by the Select Committee.

An important decision was also taken today by the party on two questions to be raised at the time of voting supplementary demands for railways on Wednesday next. Sir Charles Innes will have to face an indignant House for the manner in which Government has within less than 12 months gone back upon the solemn assurances of Sir Basil Blackett last February for approving an Indian to succeed Mr. Sim as Financial Commissioner. Sir Basil Blackett's promise that scales would be weighed in favour of an Indian then drew a protest from Sir Campbell Rhodes and whatever Government might say to the contrary it is established by the appointment of Mr. Parsons that wherever non-official European hold a pistol to the Government head it yields. A strong vote of censure will be passed by a reduction in the Railway Board's grant. After such treatment Sir Charles Innes can hardly expect the Assembly even if it were otherwise willing to consider the question sympathetically to agree to voting away the money for pampering to the railway officers simply because the Lee loot has been shared already by other services. The Assembly will not grant a penny but of course the Viceroy will restore these grants.

AMENDING STANDING ORDERS.

I also learn that the President of the Assembly has agreed to waive normal one month's notice to enable Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar to introduce in the Assembly his exceptionally interesting proposals to amend the standing order of the House with a view to democratise them and remove, as far as possible the bureaucratic grasp. The Anglo-Indian cry that these amendments are *ultra vires* and revolutionary is thus exposed as hollow and groundless for the President of the Assembly has seen nothing in the provisions of the Government of India Act to prevent his admitting them and indeed waiving the normal notice of the period. The Assembly will be moved in a few days to appoint a Select Committee on the amendments. It is to be hoped that as non-official days are only few Government will see its way to allot an official day for the purpose. Indeed I hear efforts are being made to secure an official day.

The Swaraj Party, I hear, is going to write regretting that its members cannot take part at the Apollo Bunder functions in connection with the outgoing and incoming Viceroys. The Independent Party met to-day and in most of the questions with regard to the Contempt of the Curts Bill and the Railway demands for supplementary grants decided to back the Swaraj Party's motions to defeat Government and register a popular verdict by overwhelming majorities.

KNIGHTHOOD CONTROVERSY.

DR. TAGORE EXPLAINS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore issues the following statement in the current issue of the "Modern Review" recording the Knighthood controversy:—

"Being aware that a discussion has been arisen in regard to my Knighthood, I feel it right to put clearly my own view of it before the public. It is obvious that it was solely to give utmost emphasis to the expression of my indignation at the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre and other deeds of inhumanity that followed it that I asked Lord Chelmsford to take it back from me. If I had not fully realised the value of this title, it would have been impertinent on my part to offer it as a sacrifice, when such was needed in order to give strength to my voice. I have not the overwhelming conceit discourteously to display an insincere attitude of contempt for a title of honour which was conferred on me in recognition of my literary work. I greatly abhor to make any public gesture which may have the least suggestion of theatrical character; but, in this particular case I was driven to it, when I hopelessly failed to persuade our political leaders to launch an adequate protest against what was happening at that time in Punjab. A title of distinction for some merit that has a universal value is never a reward or favour. To show honour where it is truly due is the responsibility of the party who does it, and any token of it should be thrown away unless for an exceptional occasion or purpose which is painfully imperative. I am not callously insentive to the approbation which I have been fortunate enough to gain from outside my own country, and for the same reason I also feel proud that men like Jagadish Chandra Bose and Prafulla Chandra Ray have won a title as valuable like any other real recognition which our country may rightfully claim. The only complaint that can be made is that this title is fast losing its distinction through its heterogeneous association and that the above-named illustrious countrymen of ours are made to put up with too many strange bed-fellows in their career of glory. While concluding, I confess to an indiosyncrasy which has already been pointed out by the Editor of this Journal that I do not like any addition to my name, Babu or Sriyut, Sir or Doctor or Mr. and the least of all, Esquire. A psycho-Analyst may trace this to a sense of pride in the depth of my being and he may not be wrong.—Rabindranath Tagore."—F. P. I.

SECOND LIBRARY CONFERENCE AT DWARKA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GANDEVI, Jan. 27.

The Baroda State Library Conference is holding its second session at Dwarka on the 4th and 5th March. Brisk preparations are making at Dwarka under the supervision of Messrs Kalyanrai Joshi, the Educational Commissioner of the Okhamandal Division and Durgashankar Kalyanji Secretary, who have been taking great pains to make the session an elaborate success. A literary and library exhibition is also being arranged and articles pertaining to the library utility, periodicals and publications of interest are invited from dealers, publishers and authors for the exhibition. Persons interested in the Library Movement in all parts of Gujarat beyond Baroda territory are also invited to extend their co-operation and send in papers on different branches of the library movement. Seth Purushottam Visharam Mavji, has been elected to the Chair of the Reception Committee. Mrs. Sharda Mehta, B.A. has been elected President.

ASSEMBLY STANDING ORDERS

DELHI, Jan 31.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly has waived one month's notice in respect of amendments to the standing orders of the Legislative Assembly recently given notice of by Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Secretary of the Swaraj Party. Negotiations are in progress for the allotment of an official day early in the current session to discuss the proposed alterations.—A. P.

PARTIES IN ASSEMBLY.

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS.

DELHI, Jan. 31.

Both the Independent and Swaraj Parties of the Assembly held their respective meetings this afternoon. The former re-elected its executive with Mr. Jinnah as leader and Mr. Ramachandra Rao as deputy leader. The Independents also discussed business that will come up before the Assembly during the coming week, including the Contempt of Courts Bill. It appears that the Swarajists will demand that the contempt of court be cognisable by all High Courts and not by other courts, such as chief courts. The attitude of the Independents on this matter has not been made clear. Both parties are, however, agreed that fines to be imposed under the bill should be restricted to the maximum of Rs. 2,000 and power of imposing these sentences should not be discretionary to any amount.

The Swaraj Party has also decided to reject provisions in the Railway supplementary demand for the extension of the Lee Commission's recommendations and for an item of expenditure under the railway Board. The latter objection is stated to be in respect of the successor of the present financial commissioner of railways not being Indian.—A. P.

THE SENATE MEETING.

CONSTITUTION OF ACADEMIC COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held on Monday evening to consider the report of the Sub-Committee of the Senate in regard to the constitution and functions of the Academic Council and Faculties, Sir C. H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

The Sub-Committee recommended, among the functions of the Academic Council, also (a) co-ordination of courses of undergraduate studies, (b) conditions of awards of degrees and diplomas, and (c) regulations governing courses of studies.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye said the Academic Council was not fitted by constitution to deal with these matters.

Rev. J. Mackenzie agreed with Dr. Paranjpye and said the Academic Council was too small a body to decide the functions referred to.

Some more members followed the discussion and said the final decision against the judgment of the Academic Council should be vested with the Senate.

Dr. K. G. Naik asked the Vice-Chancellor to inform the Senate the reasons that prompted the Sub-Committee to arrive at the decision embodied in the report.

The Vice-Chancellor said the recommendations in the report were made after several hours of deliberation and it was not possible to give the reasons then. The report was however made in a concrete form and it was up to the Senate to adopt or reject it.

After some discussion Dr. Paranjpye moved that:—The Academic Council will accept, reject or refer back with their suggestion to one or more Faculties, separately or jointly, but not alter any proposals of the Faculties except in the way of mere formal changes required to co-ordinate various proposals. The decision of the Academic Council should be final if the Academic Council and the Faculty or Faculties concerned agree, but if they do not agree the final decision to be taken by the Senate.

The proposition was agreed to. The rest of the report in regard to the constitutions of the Academic Council, functions of the Academic Council, constitution and functions of the Faculties, Syndicate and Senate were then agreed to without much discussion.

The Senate then adjourned till Saturday next at 3 p.m.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(Continued from page 7.)

the Nationalist candidates, and if a disaster should overtake the Party it could be ascribed to this want of discipline and, to some extent, of unity. Altogether, it was the most remarkable fight the city ever had, and even if the Nationalists are beaten in the result, they have had a good fight of it. The larger part of the population was mobilised for election purposes yesterday, either as voters or workers, and most of the motor cars and taxis were fully employed in it.

A SAD PERFORMANCE AT DADAR COLONY.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

Inconsistency was written large at the Dadar Colony meeting on Sunday last.

(1) It was announced to be "Corporators' Day"; but only the Progressive Party was invited!

(2) Out of all candidates for the F. and G. Wards, only Dr. Batiwalla was evidently invited!

(3) And speaker after speaker boomed the said Doctor only!

(4) To Mr. H. P. Mody the appointment of the Commissioner by Government was more desirable than by the Nationalists!

(5) Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar went for the "Chronicle"! Why, because his double car is often punctured near Medows Street!

(6) And Mr. Addyman while supporting European Candidates publicly deprecated communalism at the meeting! What a brilliant "progress" in inconsistencies.

THE THIRD ENCLOSURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I should be much obliged if you would kindly publish the following few facts in your esteemed paper.

Recently the Club promulgated an order restricting the admission to the third enclosure to 8,000 people and stating that the practice of outsiders selling tickets at higher rates would be forthwith stopped. But this does not seem to be so, for when I visited the Race Course last Saturday I saw a number of Mahomedans with tickets parading outside the Course and shouting "Thed Rupia" or "Ek Rupia Bara Ana." People are naturally tempted to buy from these outsiders, as they know that to get tickets at the windows is a very difficult job. Why there should be any difficulty in getting tickets at the windows if proper arrangements had been made by the authorities to meet the public demand, I cannot understand. It is evident, therefore, there is something wanting in the present arrangement and I hope the authorities will lose no time in investigating and finding out the real cause for the congestion at the windows.

Further I have information to the effect that tickets at the windows are sold throughout the evening even after the 8,000 are admitted but that those who would go late, say after an hour or so, with tickets in their hands are not allowed. This has actually happened last Saturday and many had to return not only greatly disappointed but also having wasted their entrance fee of Rs. 1/4 per head in addition to personal discomforts. Why should the Club sell tickets to the public after the number of 8,000 is allowed.—Yours, etc.

T. B. SHANKER RAO.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

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SKEEN COMMITTEE EVIDENCE.

MR. SATYAMURTHI ON INDIAN SANDHURST

DELHI, Jan. 30.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.C., Madras, was the first witness before the Skeen Committee to-day. His memorandum was brief but the examination lasted three hours. The evidence of Mr. Satya Murthi was more or less on the lines of the evidence of Mr. Narasimha Raju, leader of the United Nationalist Party in the Madras Legislative Council.

In the main he was for the immediate establishment of an Indian Sandhurst with a requisite staff and equipments, starting of institutions like Dehra Dun School in each province besides preparatory schools and also for strengthening and developing University officers' training corps. Replying to Mr. Ramachandra Rao witness said that the rate of Indianisation must be very rapid and he would like the whole Indian Army Indianised in thirty years.

Major Zorawar Singh: So in thirty years' time you will be able completely to stop British recruitment.

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Burdon: Would you have Indian Commander-in-Chief and Indian Chief of General staff by that time?

Witness: I would not mind these two officers being English for some time longer than thirty years.

Major Zorawar Singh: You would stop all British recruitment from now?

Witness: Yes, excepting where you cannot get officers in India like Royal Engineers trained at Woolwich and that too until you create one Woolwich in India.

DEVELOP UNIVERSITY TRAINING CORPS.

Proceeding, Witness told Mr. Ramachandra Rao that there was good material in colleges if University Training Corps could only be developed. In Madras Presidency the applicants for admission to the corps were twice the number alloted and, consequently, there were many refusals. Military drill should be made one of the optional subjects in educational institutions and the University of Madras of which he (witness) was a member believed that it would co-operate with the military authorities in the matter. For, there was the need for a change in the habits of people before compulsion could be resorted to. The University Training Corps should be so developed that it could provide a second line of defence composed largely of the citizen army, facilities being given to them for training from time to time so that in times of emergency they might supplement the standing army both for keeping back any foreign invasion and for quelling internal disorders.

He agreed with Rev. Meston of the Madras Christian College that they could get a fairly suffisient number of students for admission to the Indian Sandhurst and remarked that Mr. Meston's estimate of recruitment, being in proportion of six out of every 300 was rather conservative for he believed that they could surely obtain six out of every hundred. The funds required for starting provincial Dehru Duns and preparatory schools should strictly be borne by the Central Government it being a question of defence but, if for any reason, the vote of the provincial council was necessary then Mr. Satya Murthi had no doubt that the Madras Council would gladly vote for it.—A.P.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BELGAUM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Jan 31.

The management of the primary education in Belgaum has become a difficult tangle. For six months both the City Municipality and the District Local Board have been fighting with each other for control over primary education. It was smoothly and even in a progressive manner conducted by the Municipality. But the desire for making education compulsory tempted some people to have resort to the finances of the Local Board. For the educational institutions run by the District Local Board receive two-thirds of their expenditure from Government while to those ran by the Municipality the Government gives one-half of the expenses incurred. But people though favourable from pecuniary point of view to transfer it to Local Board were not favourable from the point of view of tranferring the control of the Local institutions into the hands of Local Board. Hence this question was shelved and left undecided for some time. But the question was finally decided in August last by which the control was transferred to the Local Board. In the end of December an attempt to reconsider the decision was made but by a narrow defeat by one (casting) vote the former decision was confirmed.

But now Rao Saheb Birje wishes to negative the decision. He, according to the Municipal rule, has been successful in securing the support of 16, that is, two-thirds of the members and has convened the meeting of the General Body of the Municipality on the 3rd proximo. Efforts, it is believed, will be made to urge those 16 members to attend the meeting and get the decision changed.

Kaviraj Lokaranjan Sen, committed suicide at Calcutta by hanging himself. Domestic troubles is believed to be the cause.

Dr. Pratapguha Roy was released from Rajshahi Jail, Rajshahi, on Monday morning. He was accorded a great ovation and was taken in procession by the people.

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MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(Left) Mrs. Naidu talking with Miss Lotwala at the Bhuleshwar Ward Polling Booth. (Right) Mrs A. Gokhalay and the Municipal Commissioner at Girgaum Ward.

Crowds at Bhuleshwar Ward Polling Station.

Girgaum Polling Station with Mr. Nariman in the centre.

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KATHIAWAR LETTER

AN EXPENSIVE TOUR.

PROGRESSIVE RAJKOTE.

(From our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 17.

The Maharaja Jamsaheb has recently toured round the villages in the Bagavadur Mahal and around. He has been pleased with the intelligence he received there that a few more Vighas of his land had been cultivated this year. The rates of Vighoti, that are now fixed for the whole of the State, are too high for the poor indebted peasantry to be able to pay. The complaints were brushed aside by the Maharaja and it is said he has made known his exalted pleasure once for all not to entertain any proposals for the reduction of the same. News of the forthcoming visit of some of his European friends newly arrived on the shores of India abruptly ended the hurried visit of H. H. the Jamsaheb, who at once repaired to his capital to arrange for a suitable reception of his guests who will enjoy the traditional Eastern hospitality on a lavish scale out of the money exacted from the slender means of the hard-toiling ryots. Visits like this would hardly satisfy the needs of the situation. Full opportunities to the ryots to lay fearlessly their grievances before himself without compromising them in any way in the eyes of the ever alert bureaucracy and a patient sympathetic hearing with a firm resolve to remove all causes of popular discontent can only ease the situation. Will Sir Ranjitsinhji, after his visit to Delhi for the affairs of the Chamber of Princes is over, take his people into his confidence and satisfy the public opinion?

The Young Ranasaheb of Porbunder, who is also on tour in his State, has been betrayed by his local officials into doing things, that if they come to the notice of His Highness will be repugnant to him for causing needless harassment to his innocent subjects, whose welfare he has sought to promote. The compulsory levying of kheduts as watch-guards of H. H. in the cold wintry nights, the show of Nazarana got up by officials by questionable tactics, the requisitioning of quite a large number of buffaloes without any payment to provide milk to the unnecessarily big Risala of the Ranasaheb and the tutoring as well as stage-managing behind the curtain of the reception by the villagers to their beloved ruler are all features of a royal tour which the well-managing Ranasaheb ought scrupulously to avoid if he is seriously set on winning the hearts of his devoted subjects. He will do well instead in furtherance of his noble ambition to pay surprise visits to the villagers unattended by a retinue of official who will only frustrate the task he has in view before him.

ADVANCE RAJKOT.

The Thakoresaheb of Rajkot has not allowed the grass to grow under his feet. His advice to the Popular Assembly last year to organise the different electorates properly and educate them in respect of their rights and responsibilities towards themselves, the Assembly and the State did not receive suitable response at the hands of the members concerned. His Highness persisted in his intention, and the problem of a sound organisation of trade-guilds and labour unions was explored.

His Highness has now issued an invitation to all the labourers of his State to meet in an informal Conference where the conditions of labour, their organisation and their grievances will be reviewed and practical steps will be taken to place them on a sound footing. Sir Lakhajiraj has himself volunteered to preside on the occasion. All Kathiawar will greet the genuine efforts of this Patriot-Prince to solve the knotty question of Capital vs. Labour in this homely fashion.

THE BHAVNAGAR POLICE.

There have been a number of thefts in the Samaldas College hostels this year. Recently, the College premises itself had had the benefit of a visit from these obliging visitors. The Police, who were singularly inactive all this time, were at once worked up into a frenzy of action. The old, old antiquated methods of extorting confession by indulging in a sound thrashing of all who had the misfortune to come under the Police suspicion were, it is alleged, requisitioned. The College and hostel servants, one and all, are reported to have been the victims of this barbarous practice. One of them, through fear, threw himself into a well in order, it is alleged, to escape ill-treatment at the hands of the Police. While this search is proceeding and no trace has, as yet, been found of the real culprits, a fresh addition to the stock of thefts to be investigated by the Police has been made by another kindly visit of these gentlemen who have broken open the trunks of the ill-fated Collegians. A prompt and immediate investigation into the competency of the criminal investigation department and the practicability of introducing more humane methods in the process is urgently required. How many crimes in the rural areas do not see the light of the day in order to hide the incompetency of the Police? Let the Council of Administration investigate.

EMPTY DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public at large have by now realised the colossal failure of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. But have they looked to the other activities of the Development Department? The Department has constructed chawls at four places, viz., Naigaum, Worli, Sewri and De Lisle Road. Nearly three-fourths of the completed rooms are empty in all the chawls; and whatever tenants there are, they are either men who are in arrears for months or still hang on on the advance rent they have paid when they occupied the rooms for the first time. I am informed that many tenants have absconded—thanks to the supervision of the Development Department—leaving the Department gaping with astonishment. There are others still hanging on with the connivance of the Departmental men. The Department is in fix as to whether it should demand immediate payment or allow the tenants to live in the hope of getting the rent. Perhaps if it presses too far it may lose all, as tenants are sure to abscond. What a dismal outlook for such a huge concern. It will perhaps be very illuminating to know how much rent the Department has so far collected, and how much it has written off. If my information is correct, the Department has lost a substantial sum.

Rent collecting of such a huge concern is not ordinary thing, and many a landlord owning large tenements has to pass sleepless nights over this complicated question, more especially when he has to deal with tenants who are very poor. There are various methods of collecting rents. The best known is the one of giving contract for collection on commission. I would make a suggestion to the Department to follow this system.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO PITIES.

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Vol. XXVII. JANUARY : CONTENTS. No. 1. 1926.

BEYOND By Sir Rabindranath Tagore
THE INNER SYNTHESIS OF LIFE By Sir Muhammad Iqbal
GREETINGS H. E. Sir William Birdwood, H. E. Sir Montagu Butler
NEO-POLITICS By Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri
OUR MISSION TO INDIA By Messrs. Godfrey, Pather and Mirza
EDUCATION IN THE INDIAN ARMY By Mr. Ernest Burdon, C. I. E., C. S. I.
DE PROFUNDIS By Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
ANGORA : NEW TURKISH CAPITAL Dr. Muhammad Ahmad, M. A., LL.M., PH. D.
HUMOUR IN SIKHISM Prof. Teja Singh, M. A.
SIGNIFICANCE OF HINDUISM By Pandit Nilakantha Das, M. A., M. L. A.
MODERNISM AS A WORKING FAITH By Mr. A. G. Clow, I. C. S.
DEATH DUTIES By Mr. V. K. Tiruvenkatachari, B.A., (*Hons.*)
PROGRESS IN EDUCATION By Dr. A. S. Woodburne, M. A.
THE THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION By. Mr. C. Jinarajadasa
YOGESVARI BRAHMACHARINI By Mr. J. C. Das
FREE-LANCE PHILOSOPHY (A Poem) By Mr. P. Narayana Kurup
MAHOMED ALI JINNAH By Mr. V. Narayana Iyer, M.A., M.L.
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS
INDIA IN PERIODICALS
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY
INDIAN STATES
INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA
INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL SECTION
AGRICULTURAL SECTION
THE WORD OF BOOKS
DIARY OF THE MONTH
DEPARTMENTAL NOTES

CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES
Indian National Congress
The Liberal Federation
The Muslim League
The Hindu Maha Sabha
The Non-Brahmin Confederation
The Non-Brahmin Congress
Ceylon National Congress
All-India Social Conference
The Volunteers' Conference
States Subjects' Conference
The Associated Chambers of Commerce
Meeting of the Agricultural Board
All-India Libraries' Conference
Urdu Conference
Muslim Educational Conference
The Medical Conference
Meeting of the Indian Chemical Society
All-India Music Conference
The Khilafat Conference
Indian Christian Conference

PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS
Mr. Ernest Burdon
Le Ministere Des Finances, Angora.
Guru Nanak
Guru Gobind
Mr C. Jinarajadasa
Dr. Annie Besant
H. P. Blavatsky
Col. H. S. Olcott
Dr. Murari Lal
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
Sir Abdur Rahim
Mr. N. C. Kelkar
Yogesvari Brahmacharini
Mahommed Ali Jinnah
Mrs. Sarala Devi Chowdhrani
Mr. B. G. Horniman
Sir P. Ramanathan, K. C., C. M. G.
Sir P. C. Ray
The Late Sir Gerald Giffard
The Hon. Mr. Jadhav
Mr. S. C. Mukerjee

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BARODA RAJ PRAJAMANDAL.

WILL AMRELI HOLD THE ANNUAL SESSION?

To "The Editor of The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall thank you to allow me the hospitality of your esteemed columns for the following few lines of vital interest to the subjects of the Baroda State.

Sometime back it was reported in papers that the Baroda Raj Prajamandal was holding its usual Annual Session sometime in January at Amreli and the Amreli workers were busy making preparations. So far as my informant is correct the workers at Amreli are said to have even approached some prominent Baroda publicists with an inquiry if they would accept the presidentship if offered. However, January is well nigh over and it was, it seemed, ordained that the session was not coming up. The workers there—it is still an enigma to us—were either in drowsy slumbers or were lulled into sleep by a false hope that Providence had magnificent boons in store for the peple of Baroda, which might be withheld by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb if the Prajamandal agitation were to be taken up prematurely ere everything passed off well at Baroda. They may have expected to pass a resolution of thanks to H. H. the Gaekwar for ought they may have expected to get from him as a royal boon. Now a resolution of what, it is for them to decide!

It was at the Patan session in 1924 that Mr. or rather Raj Ratna Shriyut Harilal Govindji Parekh, an ex-president of the Prajamandal, with a fervour and jubilation unknown before extended his invitation to the next session at Amreli on behalf of his province. It is almost two years and still the ex-president has not yet thught of materialising the invitation. A special session in the meanwhile was held at Billimora last year when it was strongly pleaded that holding of the session at a place other than Amreli meant an injustice to the latter. I know nobody had a special fervour to invite the session at the time and the unpreparedness of Amreli alone could account for the special session being held elsewhere. However it is no use beating a dead horse or lamenting over the spilt milk. It is now upto the workers of Amreli to throw aside their lethargic trance and rise to the full height of the call of duty and materialise the invitation tendered by one of their own respectable leaders. Amreli is a detached province of the Baroda State and has been keptt out of touch with general Baroda activities. Never since the foundation of the Prajamandal, a single session has been held in that province. Nobody, not even Mr. Harilal Parekh will dare contest that the province has no grievance, that there is a Ram Raj prevailing and that a political consciousness is not required to be developed in the populace of Amreli. I am also sure the leaders in Amreli must by now be strongly disillusioned in their vain hopes, if they ever entertained any, that a royal boon was coming on the Jubilee occasion. They have stones where they wanted bread. His Highness has asked to quietly go home and begin afresh befitting themselves for further constitutional advance. The only way then to materialise the anticipations of the Maharaja and befit themselves for the self-government under the aegis of H. H. the Gaekwar is to develop in them a political consciousness, to create a strong public opinion that will make itself felt. Dr. Sumant has somewhere rightly said that His Highness has rendered greater service to the people of Baroda by with holding the further instalment of reforms than he could have done by conferring any boon on them, even as Lord Curzon did render the service to the people of India in 1908. The lawyer leaders of Amreli will soon realise that their redemption lies not in a royal boon but in their own efforts for their liberation. Here is an opportunity for them to avail themselves of to educate the public opinion in Amreli Prant that is evidently behind other provinces of the State in respect of an active and alert public life. There are many burning topics to-day agitating the public mind in Baroda that need immediate and vigilant attention of the people and it is in the fitness of things that Amreli must hit hard when the iron is hot, it must join hands with their fellow citizens of other provinces in ventilating their common grievances and finding out a proper remedy for their redress at a time when the Baroda subjects have received a rude shock at the hands of the Maharaja. The people of Baroda look askance and with expectant eyes to the leaders in Amreli. Money and men will be forthcoming. It is zeal that is wanted of local men. The road is paved and the people simply need learn to tread over it. I hope Amreli will respond spendidly and immediately too.—Yours, etc.

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IRELAND'S NEW YEAR HOPE

MR. COSGRAVE AND A "COMMON GOAL"

The "Irish Times" printed on Jan. 1 New Year messages from Mr. Cosgrave and Sir James Craig.

Mr. Cosgrave says:—"I am very glad to avail myself of the opportunity afforded me by the "Irish Times" of wishing the people of Ireland a happy and prosperous New Year. The Old Year has closed in an atmosphere of peace. The combined efforts and united good will of the responsible leaders of Irish and British thought have secured an agreement which has received the force of law. That agreement enables us to turn our backs on barren controversy and look for new avenues for creative effort. Sound structures are often slowly built. The work of building up a new political, economic, and social life in Ireland cannot be quickly accomplished, but with good will and hope for the future and patient continuous effort it will be accomplished. My hope for the New Year is that Ireland will only remember those honourable and great traditions which furnish the inspiration for a future of progress, and that minor differences will be forgotten in a united effort towards a common goal."

Sir James Craig's message was as follows:—"May the old wish of a Happy and Prosperous New Year be fully realized throughout Ireland in 1926. The omens now seem more favourable than thew they have been for a very long time, and I sincerely trust that throughout the future the new spirit which is now abroad in the land will be fostered and encouraged for the development of those mutual relationships which are essential to the genesal welfare of our country, North and South."

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(From a Correspondent.)

DWARKA, Feb. 1.

An institution styled Sanatana Dharma Sanskrit Maha Vidyalay College attached to Sharda Math, Dwarka will be declared open by Shankaracharya Shantyanand Sarswati Sharda Pitha Dwarka on the 15th inst.

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Members of the drug trade are invited by the organisers to visit the 30th Chemists' Exhibition in London. This event will be staged in the handsome Holland Park Hall, and those going to England are asked to note the date, May 10th—14th, 1926. Admission can be obtained on presentation of trade card.

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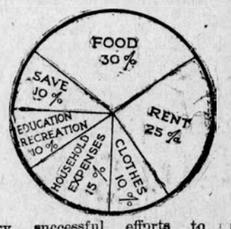

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